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Tower Views

by Clearway

Four Men Seek a Solution

Geneva Finds Some Hope

Politics and Homiletics

¶ **Flashes** — Reichsführer Hitler, proudly wearing the uniform of his party, stepping from the train in Munich. He is smiling. Premier Mussolini, in the gray uniform of a Fascist corporal, following his host. His features are immobile. Herr Hitler had met him at the Austrian border station at Kufstein. They had chatted together en transit. Premier Daladier, pausing at the door of his plane, hurrying through formalities, leaving for his hotel with set face, grim jaw. Prime Minister Chamberlain, met by Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop, arriving at the Municipal airport; smiling in response to an enthusiastic greeting; sobering as he reviews some Black Shirt troopers, drawn up to do him honor; leaving amidst a flurry of "heils" for his hotel. • These are flashes destined to appear presently at the cinema. Never was a "moving picture" more moving.

¶ **Quintette**—Four men and an idea! The world figuratively holds its breath awaiting the result of this latest bid for an intelligent approximation of justice, a curbing of chaos. Optimism generally produces a lifting of fears as Hitler, Chamberlain, Daladier and Mussolini confer in Munich, cradle of the National Socialist Party. Two dictators and two representatives of Democratic peoples, in effect pick little Czechoslovakia up with the forceps of diplomacy, study its constituent parts, asking where and how the task of partial vivisection may be performed with as much justice to Germany, as little pain to Czechoslovakia, and as few reactions on Europe as possible. The fact that the meeting occurs at all is the most encouraging fact in Europe today. How far justice and the desire for peace shall sway the decisions may be known tomorrow.

¶ **Precautions**—As the momentous conference takes place in the Führerhaus, where Herr Hitler has his sumptuous suite, the interested nations are not entirely concentrating on Munich. While there is hope for a peaceful outcome, there are also predictions that this may be achieved only through the ability of the negotiators to bend toward conciliation—and their capacities for bending have not been determined. Hence, as the key men of the four powers confer, the military men of the four powers issue commands. So the French Government is empowered to proceed with the mobilization of national finance, industry, and man-power; Great Britain proceeds with its defense measures, digging trenches, shelters, evacuating cities, recruiting. The rumble of Germany's motorized army proceeds apace, and the roads leading to the Czechoslovakian frontier vibrate with the heavy tread of marching men. From Rome, too, comes word that shipments of men and supplies to Spain have been suspended while it is being determined whether Italian military force shall be needed at home. In the East, the Russian Bear growls over what it classifies as "bourgeois imperialist statesmanship," apparently hoping for disagreement and preparing for military intervention. In Czechoslovakia, most vitally interested nation, the feeling, however, is expectant of peace, and the general applause everywhere greeting the announcement of the conference indicates that a vast weight of human opinion is today thinking toward peace.

¶ **Geneva**—Somewhat symbolically, as the doors open on the conference at Munich they close on the League Assembly at Geneva. For better or for worse, the League ideal of collective security is languishing for want of better support. But the delegates to Geneva do not adjourn their 18-day session in despair. Twenty years of preaching international negotiations rather than nationalistic militarism is not wasted if its influence percolates into the council rooms of Europe, and, they reiterate, history will continue to prove the interdependence of nations, the interrelationship of peoples, the necessity for an intersecurity based on a universal need.

¶ **Moods**—Ralph O. Brewster, U. S. Representative from Maine, by the way, sets America's mood of isolationism to music when he paraphrases the old World War song into this sentiment: "We won't be over till it's over over there."

¶ **Politics**—At Saratoga Springs, N. Y., where a Republican state convention is apparently favoring Thomas E. Dewey, noted racket-buster, for Governor, Oswald H. Heck, speaker of the State Assembly, strikes a note which may echo 'til the next Federal election. Says he: "Democratic rule in Washington has struck hard at self-reliance, individual initiative, moral courage, honor, fairness, and honesty, all of which are fireside qualities of the American people which are fundamental." Whether we agree with Mr. Heck or not, the qualities he enumerates are undoubtedly more essential to a nation's morale than all the artificial methods of security any government can establish. Speaking non-politically and pro-humanistically, one might conclude, indeed, that the best way to produce the phenomenon of security is to uphold the noumenon of morality.

GOP Nominates Dewey As New York Governor

Named by acclamation at Saratoga—Convention proceeds to draft liberal platform.

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 29—Thomas E. Dewey was nominated for Governor and a platform characterized as liberal was before the delegates to the Republican State Convention here today.

The nomination of Mr. Dewey to head the State Ticket was by acclamation. His acceptance of the leadership of the Party in the State was said by leaders to be assured.

The nomination of a slate with Mr. Dewey at its head will be completed today.

Meanwhile a hopefully resurgent Republican Party here is suffering from an attack of jitters as the nominations hour approaches, uncertain regarding the Democratic Ticket it will have to oppose.

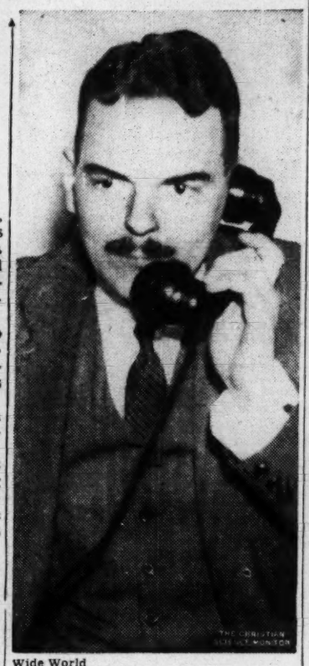
The feeling of uneasiness grew out of reports from seemingly authentic sources that Gov. Herbert H. Lehman had been persuaded by the Democratic leadership to relinquish his wish for election to the United States Senate and had consented to run for Governor. Leaders and delegates here made no bones of the fact that they regard Governor Lehman as the most dangerous opponent their candidate could face.

Many Reform Issues

The Republicans went into their second day of convention with a plank bulging with reform issues in a boldly affirmative stand for progressive change. Their slate, however, remains in flux with the exception of the standard-bearer, Mr. Dewey, whose viewpoint underwrites practically all of the 19 planks. These put the Republican Party in the Empire State on record as never before on the specifics of social and economic benefits.

Outstanding among the campaign commitments is the declaration that the party is "determined to preserve

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)



Wide World

Thomas E. Dewey
District Attorney of New York County, Republican nominee for Governor.

Car Insurance Rates Protests Are Pouring In

Continuance of the 1938 schedule for passenger autos and cut in truck rates announced.

Stock insurance companies and automobile owners in various communities were mobilizing today to register strong protests against the 1939 compulsory automobile liability insurance rates which Charles F. J. Harrington, State Commissioner of Insurance, announced last night would be identical with the 1938 rates relating to passenger cars.

The insurance company protest will be directed against the Commissioner's refusal to grant a rate increase of $2,160,000. The Motorists' attacks come from such communities as Chelsea and Auburn. In Chelsea, despite a safety drive, the rate will continue at $62.10 for small cars, the highest in the State.

Guest Coverage

The Commissioner did announce reductions totaling $307,500, including $90,000 in the guest coverage rate which has been cut from $3 to $2.60 a car, $215,000 in commercial truck rates, and $2,500 in school bus charges.

Although the State law provides that compulsory rates must be announced on or before Sept. 15, Mr. Harrington exceeded the deadline by 13 days, giving rise to charges during the Democratic primary fight that announcement of the rates was being withheld until after the primary day because of pending increases. However, at that time, Mr. Harrington said decreases rather than increases were forthcoming and that the delay was necessitated by his mid-year appointment to the position of commissioner to succeed Francis J. DeCelles.

The rate protests will be voiced at a public hearing to be held on Oct. 10 at 10 a. m. in the Public Works Building, 100 Nashua Street.

More Claims

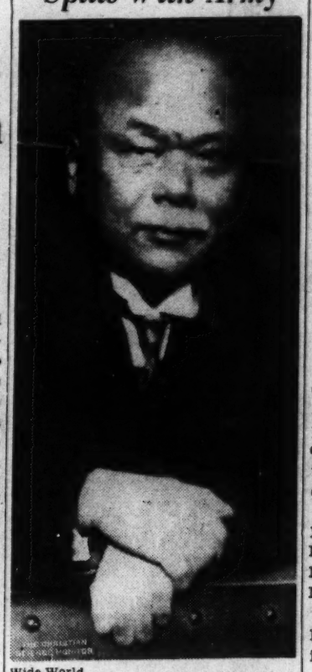
Mr. Harrington said "the investigations of this department indicate that there were 12,000 more claims last year than in 1936. Furthermore the cost of personal injuries incurred on account of automobile accidents last year amounted to approximately $3,500,000 more than the previous year. Normally this experience would result in increases in rates, but the results in 1937 appear to be abnormal and not truly indicative of prospective conditions on the highways in Massachusetts.

The Commissioner estimated approximately 200,000 motorists would benefit by the guest coverage reduction, while 60,000 truck owners will share the overall 5 per cent reduction on truck rates.

The new rate schedule proved as false the previous reports that those automobile owners who fail to register their cars for the full year would receive much smaller reductions than in previous years. No changes have been made in the short term schedule, according to the Commissioner.

Table of new Auto Insurance Rates: Page 11.

Splits With Army



Wide World

Gen. Kazushige Ugaki
Leaves post as Foreign Minister after disagreement on army policies.

Foreign Minister Resigns in Japan; Differs With Army

TOKYO, Sept. 29 (AP)—The resignation of the Foreign Minister, Gen. Kazushige Ugaki, who had differed with the Army over China policy, was announced officially tonight.

General Ugaki, on the Army retired list, long has been at odds with the dominant faction in the Army over the general lines of imperial policy.

His appointment as Foreign Minister in the Cabinet shakeup of last May 28 was considered an indication that Japan might follow a more moderate course with respect to the China war and relations with other powers.

His disagreement with the Army over administration of the new China Affairs Board was considered the reason for his resignation.

It came after a month of struggle over the extent the Army and Navy should control affairs in China in the future, and included also General Ugaki's post as overseas minister.

No official announcement of a successor accompanied the Cabinet's acceptance.

Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye, however, it was said unofficially, will accept the foreign portfolio pending a permanent selection.

Sources close to the Government said there would be no change in Japan's foreign policy.

The Board, an extra-governmental organ, was designed to act as a liaison means between the Government and the new Japanese-supported administrations in conquered Chinese territory. Under the present pattern, the Army would hold the balance of power.

General Ugaki retired to his villa today. He refused to receive any visitor. He assumed the Foreign Ministry headship in a general Cabinet reorganization May 27, 1938, that was taken to mean Japan was out for a quick victory in China.

Sudetenland Transfer Taken As Basis of 4-Power Parley; Czechs Accept British Plan

Prague agrees to policy of transfer of German areas, but with some reservations made.

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Czechoslovak Government announced today the acceptance in principle but with some reservations, of a new British plan for the execution of an Anglo-French scheme to cede the Sudetenland to Germany.

It was also announced that the Foreign Ministry had decided to send Dr. Vojtech Mastny, Czechoslovak Minister to Berlin, as observer to the Munich four-power conference.

A communiqué announced that Prague "adopted a positive attitude in principle toward British proposals regarding the execution, by degrees, of delimitation and of transfer of the territories."

The acceptance was made known to Great Britain before the four-statesmen parley opened today in Munich.

The Czechoslovak note did not specify the nature of the new British plan, but it was believed that it concerned technical measures for speeding up the cession of Czechoslovakia's Sudeten German areas to Germany under an Anglo-French plan that Chancellor Adolf Hitler rejected at a conference in Godesberg, Germany, with British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain on Sept. 22.

'Symbolic Occupation'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 29—The basis for an accord at Munich already exists and has been tentatively accepted by the French, British, Italian, and German Governments, it is stated in diplomatic circles here.

While no official indication of details of this preliminary agreement is available, it is authoritatively understood to include the "symbolic" occupation of certain predominantly Sudeten German territories around the edge of Czechoslovakia.

Simultaneously "neutral troops" would form a sort of safety curtain between these German forces and Czechoslovakia proper, and would also police the disputed areas of mixed populations where a plebiscite would be held later.

The exact composition of this neutrality curtain is expected to be decided in Munich. Two proposals already have been made. One is that the British Legion perform this task alone. The second is for international forces, including French, British, and Italian troops.

The matter of the date of this symbolic occupation is still undecided. October first, still desired by Chancellor Hitler, would be acceptable to the French if neutral troops could be put in place by them also. But this is believed impracticable.

Thus the negotiations at Munich will not be easy, it is recognized here. Premier Edouard Daladier stated in his radiocast last night, "My task will be a very hard one," and defined this task as "the defense of peace and France's vital interests."

Results at Munich Awaited by World

With the prayers of the world upholding efforts for peace, Chamberlain, Daladier, Mussolnin and Hitler in Munich today debated the issues of German territorial demands on Czechoslovakia: Page 1.

The Czechs accepted in principle a new and as yet unpublished British plan, ceding the Sudeten areas to the Reich: Page 1.

Details of international reactions, the American position, and other developments: Pages 4, 5 and 15.

Plebiscites indicated in areas in which Czechs and Germans are about equally divided.

MUNICH, Germany, Sept. 29 (AP)—Hopes for an early settlement—assuring Europe of peace for the moment—were expressed by British and German officials alike today as the Munich four-power conference on the fate of Czechoslovakia entered its second session of the day at 4:30 p. m. (10:30 a. m., E. S. T.).

The conference of Reichsführer Adolf Hitler, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Britain, Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy, and Premier Edouard Daladier of France, was resumed in the glistening Führerhaus after a suspension of nearly two hours. During that time there came expressions from both sides of confidence an agreement would be reached.

It was indicated it would meet Reichsführer Hitler's demand that his troops be permitted to march into Czechoslovakia's Sudetenland Oct. 1 for at least a "symbolic" occupation.

To the conference's opening session a British plan countering Herr Hitler's demand was submitted. It was understood to provide that the German Army would march in without display accompanied by detachments of the British, French, and Italian armies.

Votes in Equal Areas

German sources expressed the opinion that, in addition to the symbolic occupation, plebiscites would be agreed to in the areas where the Czech and German populations were about equally divided. They were said to be planned under supervision of French, British and Italian troops, and to be final, without any appeal over the outcome.

Plebiscites also might be conducted in parts of Czechoslovakia in which the population is preponderantly Polish or Hungarian.

Germany, it was added, was expected to become a co-guarantor with the other powers concerned of the independence of what then would be left of Czechoslovakia.

A German spokesman made it plain that Germany expects President Beneš of Czechoslovakia to resign voluntarily, although not insisting on his resignation.

The German spokesman said the new, reduced Czechoslovakia would become a permanently neutralized state like Switzerland and Belgium.

Asked whether the question of reparations for damage done by Czechs to property of Sudeten Germans figured in today's talks, the spokesman said, "That's a question for later discussion."

There appeared to be no further question concerning the cession of Sudetenland to Germany. High German sources said the conference, which opened under the gorgeous pagan panels of the house Herr Hitler built to glorify the birth of his party here, began with that assumption as a basis.

Führer and Duce in Long Talk

The talks began at 12:45 (6:45 a. m., E. S. T.)

Prime Minister Chamberlain was the last to arrive, reaching Munich by plane. Premier Daladier also came in a special plane. He was greeted by the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop.

Premier Mussolini arrived with Chancellor Hitler, who met his colleague of the Rome-Berlin axis at the Kufstein Station and talked for 70 minutes with him the rest of the way here.

Mr. Chamberlain received a tremendous ovation from a large crowd as he stepped from a British Airways liner a half hour after M. Daladier landed.

Cheering crowds greeted each arrival. Rudolf Hess, Herr Hitler's deputy, went to the Brenner Pass, on the Italian frontier, last night, to give the Italian Premier a personal welcome in Herr Hitler's name.

Distinguished Aides Present

Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini walked to the station reception room, where they saw bronze statues of themselves amid flowers and red cloth background. Each wore the uniform of his respective movement.

High representatives of the German Army, the National Socialist Party, and the Government were present. French and British flags, looking new, and Italian banners, used in previous German-Italian functions, decorated the station. All Munich was gay with decorations.

A military band played, a crowd of nearly 1,000 cheered and a guard of black-uniformed S. S. men presented arms as M. Daladier and his aides stepped on German soil. German officials escorted the French mission in four automobiles to a hotel.

Herr Hitler conducted Signor Mussolini to the Palace of the Prince Friedrich Karl, where he stopped on his visit a year ago. The British were assigned quarters in the Regina Hotel and the French in the Hotel Vier Jahreszeiten.

Mr. Chamberlain's face had been wreathed with smiles when he stepped to the ground to be greeted by Herr von Ribbentrop, Ritter von Epp, Governor of Bavaria, and Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador to Berlin.

A Wall of Cameras

A moment later, however, as he was led across to review blackshirted S. S. troopers standing rigidly at attention, his smile van-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

A Whisper: It Reveals A Democracy

By Everard C. Cotes
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 29—Faintly, over the wireless amplifier, came five words from the lips of Britain's Prime Minister. They were words uttered in a dramatic pause—a pause which yesterday preceded an announcement that may one day be regarded as a turning point in history.

"Shall I tell them now?"

Mr. Neville Chamberlain's words were addressed to Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who sat beside him in the House of Commons. Sir John had just handed him a penciled note with word of the Hitler invitation to the Munich conference. Mr. Chamberlain was at that moment concluding his address. And his "aside," which preceded the dramatic announcement of the four-power Munich conference, exemplified the co-ordination and teamwork that goes on in a democracy at the time of crisis like the present. It is teamwork in which Parliament and the King both play essential parts.

Contrast in Procedures

The procedure that was being followed contrasts with what would have occurred under the dictatorial systems in Berlin or Rome. Mr. Chamberlain in his speech was reporting to Parliament how as its representative he and his Cabinet had been carrying through negotiations with Germany, negotiations vitally important to Britain.

He stood there to report the results in the fullest possible manner and ask for that approval of Parliament which alone could empower his continuing this work.

It is significant of the unity of which the British democracy is capable that not only was this approval instantaneously accorded without criticism of any kind, but that Parliament thereupon adjourned its own sittings for four days so as not hamper the Prime Minister in any way. This adjournment, it is noticeable, was proposed and seconded by leaders of the two main Opposition parties, thereby emphasizing the solidarity of Parliament wherever the safety of Britain is held to be concerned.

Must Satisfy Constituents

This democratic unanimity is buttressed by the fact that the whole Parliament is made up of individual M.P.'s, every one of whom must—in order to retain his seat—continue to hold the confidence of the many thousands of the free electors he individually represents.

At the present critical moment, just as in the fateful days of 1914, the British King, Parliament, and people speak with the single voice of the Prime Minister who happens to be in office. The King by ancient and jealously observed custom is prevented from even entering the House of Commons lest his presence there might interfere with the completeness of freedom of debate.

That this implies no lack of Royal interest in the proceedings of that body is shown by the fact that the King's mother, one of his brothers, and a sister-in-law were all gallery spectators at yesterday's debate. And this is the more significant owing to the deep popular affection felt for the Queen Mother for the devoted sympathy she has through a long life consistently displayed in all affairs of ordinary folk—a sympathy that shone especially in the dark days of 1914-1918.

But the King's part in the days of crisis is by no means confined to that of being the symbol and

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Radio Goulash, Served Hot, Short Wave's 'Special Platter'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—What a melange of radio chit-chat the world has been listening to by short-wave recently!

A typical cross-section yesterday included on one station a radio announcer, a British archbishop, a European war expert, a baseball game, a justice department announcement, and a peace announcement.

Deeper significance to the events of which the above are typical is that the world has had its ears glued to the radio in the past week as never before in all history. Probable far-reaching consequences in news transmission will result from the startling overnight development which has enabled literally hundreds of millions of listeners in all corners of the world to hear history made "before their ears."

Big American broadcasting corporations are preparing to spend huge sums for new type "news coverage," which in some instances surpasses in vividness anything the newspapers can do. Sales of radios have spurted, especially the short-wave receiver types.

In the meantime, the queer kind of a jumble the world has listened to is illustrated in a typical broadcast here yesterday which somebody took the trouble to note down.

It all started with an innocent baseball broadcast. Local enthusiasts wanted to follow the New York-Washington game, sent from New York by announcer Arch McDonald. Before they had got through the hectic afternoon they had traveled from New York's Yankee Stadium to London, to Czechoslovakia, back to New York, and finally Washington.

At 3 p. m. the baseball game got really interesting with the fourth inning, a home run, a strike out, and then the redoubtable Bonura coming to bat. What would he do—?

Came suddenly a cut-in from Columbia's National network, and surprised fans heard Vincent Sheean, the author, speaking from Czechoslovakia and denying turbulence in the Sudeten area. None was to be seen, the baseball fans were informed.

That was major news for most of the world, but not satisfying pabulum for local fans who wanted

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Intimate Message From the Country

Sentiment and Greed Split on the War Question—We Should Keep Out, But My, My, What a Lot of Money Can Be Made

By the Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Chicago, September, 1938

"Well, I guess I won't have any country much longer," said the filling-station boy as he wiped our windshield. "I guess you know by that where I come from."

"So you're a Czech," we answered.

"You bet," he said. "And so are most of us here in Berwyn and Cicero. Czechs and Slovaks. Believe me, we know what it's all about in Europe."

And, leaning over our hood, the boy gave a clear and succinct summary of the Sudeten question—of the ethnological tangle, of the military importance of the Sudeten Mountains, and of the strategic position at Pilsen of the Skoda munitions works. He did not miss any points. But he concluded:

"Just the same, I hope this country stays out. We shouldn't go to war. If we do, I guess I'll just go and hide out in the mountains somewhere. I don't want to fight, even for my country over the sea. I'm an American."

The boy looked and talked American. His accent was as plainly American as his haircut or his smart twill trousers and shirt and bow tie. "You want to know my name?" he asked proudly. "It's Benes!"

That youth was the most extreme yet the most convincing sample of American public opinion on the war question that we have encountered in 10,000 miles of motoring this summer. On the one hand—a Czech—he was intensely aroused at the plight of the country he and his fellow American-Czechoslovaks helped to found. But on the other hand—an American—he was unwilling to see the United States involved in an overseas war.

Very Like 1918

We have encountered a similar reaction all across the Continent. Public opinion, as never since 1918, is emotionally stirred at the threats of aggressive dictatorships. There may be some in this country who would defend Hitlerite policy, but we did not find them. To the contrary, farmers and laborers and white-collar workers—everybody you encounter in an ordinary day—were keenly sympathetic with Czechoslovakia and basically conscious that Hitler's policies may be stirring up forces that will be felt in the United States, too. There is little or no denial in popular thought that a European war would have sharp effects on this side of the Atlantic.

But on the other hand, these same people are determined that the United States should avoid direct participation or what they call involvement. "We should stay out this time" is the reaction you meet over and over again.

Yet out in the bread-belt, from Minnesota down to Texas, they are eagerly watching the price of wheat, seeing it spurt upward when war threats are great, and slump back when peace seems a little likelier, only to jump ahead again with more war talk. The erratic price of wheat screams from the front page of nearly every newspaper in this area. And it is a direct index of American economic involvement. For the mere talk of war already means a good many dollars and cents to the American farmer—dollars and cents which for the time being spell better prices, but which in the long run, as farmers have not forgotten, mean bloated acreages and surpluses and the disastrous effects of the last depression.

Despite this underlying awareness of almost inescapable involvement, the national mood seems one of rather illogical and inconsistent hope. Farmers want better prices for their wheat—that seems to be their first desire—and as for the consequences, well, they hope that these can be averted some way or other. Thus you have a dual inconsistency.

Dangerous Inconsistency

First, as in the Czech boy, there is the contradiction between keen emotional sympathy with the victims of aggression and keen desire for American isolation.

Second, there is a wish to reap the profits of war-trading without paying the penalty.

The dangers of such contradictions do not need to be elaborated.

These inconsistencies seem to fit precisely into the similar contradictions of the Neutrality Act—proving that that legislation was a genuine product of public opinion. If war were declared, the Neutrality Act would solemnly affirm American aloofness, but in the first instance only from the rather unimportant export of arms and munitions. If the President applied the optional cash-and-carry clause, the Act would seem to carry out the present inclinations of public opinion even further, and, while still declaring a formal state of "neutrality," it would permit free trading in raw materials with those who have the money and the ships to buy goods and transport them to Europe. That means Great Britain and France.

Thus the United States would be back in the 1917 position—a position which today's public mood greatly suggests, for from the viewpoint of emotional unneutrality we seem to be at about the 1916-17 stage. We would be trading extensively with the side which has evoked our sympathies.

And now that President Roosevelt has begun the issuance of public exhortations to European governments the parallel is even closer, for that was Woodrow Wilson's role in the war years. The basic question of course is:

"Can the deep and fervent protestations of isolationism counteract the emotional un-neutrality and the economic participation in prospect for wheat and oil and steel?"

Erwin D. Canham

Plan E Boomed in Cambridge

Opening a vigorous campaign for the adoption of the new council-city manager form of government in Cambridge, Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School, Chairman of the Plan E Committee, today assured a large luncheon meeting of workers that "Plan E is as distinct an advance over the present Cambridge City Government as air-conditioned, streamlined trains are over the means of transportation prevailing before 1914."

Today's meeting followed closely on the heels of a gathering of some 500 citizens in Hotel Commander last night to hear addresses urging the plan made by Dean Landis, Prof. Charles W. Killiam of Harvard, Richard S. Childs, New York manufacturer and sometimes called the "father of the city manager movement," and Thomas F. Sullivan, former Cambridge City Solicitor.

"I want men and women on the City pay roll to be beholden to no political favoritism for their jobs," Dean Landis asserted.

"I want them to feel secure in their jobs, to feel that their continuance, their appointment, their promotion depends upon merit and merit alone.

"I want a City serviced in such a way that its operation of schools, of police, of relief, of streets needs no defense."

More Plan E news: Page 11.

Federal Regulation Of Trucks Suspended

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended its order regulating hours for truck drivers and requiring the drivers to keep a log of their trips.

The order provided in general that no truck driver could work more than 60 hours in any week or more than 10 hours in any period of 24 consecutive hours. The effective date of the order was suspended until Dec. 31. Previously it had been scheduled to go into effect Oct. 1.

The Monitor Index

Thursday, Sept. 29, 1938

Wonders of Research	3
The Young Folks' Page	6
The Home Forum	8
The Divine Principle, Love [With Swedish Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-11
Connecticut Letter	9
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Sports Page	10
Radio Timetable	11
Movies of Moment	11
Financial Pages	12-13-14
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

The Sun Turns News Hawk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—All editors please copy: a number of foreign news hawks in Europe wish it to be known that if their messages did not reach the Foreign Editor's desk when the Foreign Editor thought they should during the tensest period of the European crisis, then the Foreign Editor must lay the blame on Mr. Sol.

It appears that a particularly fiery sun spot had chosen that very time to have a little disturbance of its own, electrically speaking.

So, at a time when most good correspondents were patting themselves on the back that their dispatches were already being eagerly devoured by every editor in every publishing office, the phone bell rang and an official voice told them: "Sorry, we have not been able to get your messages off yet. A sun spot, you know. Terrible interference with the air."

It may be coincidence, but just at this hour the ticker machine in the London Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, which had been ticking out stirring news all morning, sent a message five yards long, which began:

"Flash:

SI.EJ SEP YXVEO" YA YS I. YM-VEY. PJSEAH. EEH!"

"PWVBT - SALEXGWXXSFPE," continued the story. "C-A-Y-ASI-IYS . . . . . SZB-SAGSZWQX."

Truck Strike Tends to Weaken; La Guardia Terms Take Hold

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—New York City's trucking strike eased somewhat today as numerous small-time truck operators flocked to union offices to sign contracts on the basis of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's compromise proposals. Meanwhile, hundreds of reconditioned trucks belonging to the Department of Sanitation and with a union driver at the steering wheel, rumbled through the City's streets with vital necessities, whose delivery had been promised by the Mayor when he announced a state of emergency.

While many smaller truck operators have met the Mayor's terms, the larger concerns, as represented by the Merchant Truckmen's Bureau of New York and the Highway Transport Association of New York, have not. They are urging their smaller competitors not to give in, charging that the Mayor's terms meet in reality 90 to 95 per cent of the strikers' demands and that they will mean an additional operating cost of $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 a year in New York City alone.

Union leaders are inclined to hold, however, that the end of the operators' resistance to the strike is at hand and that a few days will see all operators, big and small, in line with contracts drawn to the Mayor's proposals. These proposals call for a 44-hour week, with 47-hour pay. The strikers, before accepting the Mayor's proposals, had a 40-hour week with 44-hour pay, whereas the operators have held out for a regular 47-hour week with a basic pay of $56.50.

Meanwhile, Arthur McKeever, spokesman for the operators, revealed that legal proceedings might be started to prevent the City from continuing in the trucking business. He held that the City, by putting union drivers on Sanitation Department trucks, was assuming responsibility for bludgeoning the truck operators into meeting the union's terms.

Reports today from northern New Jersey indicated that the trucking strike there was nearly over, with 85 per cent of the operators signing union contracts. This strike, while shorter than that in New York City, had tied up northern New Jersey's industrial transportation almost completely.

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U.S. Is Advised To Give Mexico Time to Pay Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 — The United States should wait until Mexico can pay for the expropriated foreign properties, and should not try to use either direct or indirect force if it wishes to reap future dividends of friendship and trade below the Rio Grande, in the opinion of Dr. Samuel Guy Inman, Executive Secretary of the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America.

Dr. Inman, who has just returned here after an extended survey of Mexican conditions and public opinion, said today the United States could obtain neither a return of the seizures nor compensation at this time without resorting to force.

Mexico is a going concern and its major interest right now is in raising the miserable lot of the peon, he declared, adding that the Mexicans were solidly behind President Cardenas and that he, in turn, was solidly behind his program of social reform.

At the same time, Dr. Inman pictured the United States' southern neighbor as a land that both wishes to and intends to carry out its international obligations and will do so when it feels capable of it. He reported that Mexican land owners have suffered more severely than have American interests through expropriations and that Mexico City feels that Mexican nationals should come before foreigners when compensation is considered.

Dr. Inman warned that too much pressure upon Mexico from outside might force the Government there to turn to some sort of Fascism for its own protection. Recent dispatches from Mexico City have referred to just such a development, presumably caused by Mexico's need to dispose of its oil to Germany and by resentment at Washington's attitude on the question of compensation.

Lloyd George Asks Firm British Stand Against Aggressor

LONDON, Sept. 29—David Lloyd George, World War Prime Minister, has called for a clear British-French stand to "resist aggression."

"We can hardly abandon the Czechs, who acted upon our counsel, without dishonor to ourselves," he wrote in a letter to the South Wales Liberal Federation.

"In 1914 we made a mistake in not warning Germany in time that if she invaded Belgium she would have to face the whole might of the British Empire.

"Do not let us repeat that tragic blunder.

"If war is to be averted, what is required is a clear statement by the British Government. . . . That the British Government would side with France and other countries to resist aggression."

Christian Missions Begin on Campuses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Plans for a University Christian Mission, "to stimulate a revival of spiritual life and Christian faith among students," were announced by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, Sept. 26. The program includes week-long "missions" on 22 American campuses during the present academic year, beginning the first week in October.

A National Committee with John A. Mackay, President of Princeton Theological Seminary, as Chairman; Miss Mary E. Woolley, President Emeritus of Mt. Holyoke College, as Honorary Chairman, and Miss Mary E. Markley, of Washington, D. C., Director of Lutheran work among students, as Vice-Chairman, will direct the program. They will be aided by representatives of the student departments of both the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association, the Council of Church Boards of Education, the student volunteer movement and the Federal Council of Churches, it continued.

Legality of Acts Of Brooklyn Grand Jury Is Questioned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—Brooklyn's busy grand jury has found itself faced with the possibility that its 250 indictments issued this month may be null and void, according to an editorial in the New York Law Journal. The presence of a woman, Mrs. Coblens, on the jury is at the bottom of the trouble.

The editorial asserts that certain provisions in the laws of Kings County, which includes Brooklyn, make it illegal for a woman to serve as a grand juror; that only those who are qualified to serve on trial juries may serve on grand juries and that no one may serve who has the right to claim exemption. Women, according to the code of the criminal procedure, may claim exemption from service on trial juries.

According to the editorial, this would seem to result in bringing the Brooklyn grand jury's work to naught, if it weren't for the fact that there's also a law stating that no one may be excluded from grand jury service because of "race, creed, color, or sex." The office of the Brooklyn District Attorney holds that the problem is a weighty one.

The opinions expressed in the Law Journal are conceded to carry much weight, yet the present problem is seen as possibly undoing much of the advance recently made when women were admitted to New York juries for the first time. The District Attorney's office stated that "much study" would be given to the question.

Peace Forecast By Berlin Envoy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—The German Ambassador, Dr. Hans Dieckhoff, said today, after a conference with Secretary of State Cordell Hull, he believed that the four-power conference convoked for tomorrow by Adolf Hitler would lead to a broad European settlement, embracing not only the Sudeten question but others left unsettled in Europe.

Recalling Mr. Chamberlain's statement, after his first talk with Herr Hitler, that his plan included a general European settlement, Dr. Dieckhoff said that Herr Hitler also had opened the way for a general pacification of Europe.

This Herr Hitler did, he declared, in his radio speech Monday declaring that Germany, after settlement of the Sudeten issue, had no further territorial ambitions in Europe.

Dr. Dieckhoff said that his visit to the Secretary of State was a courtesy call, following his return from an extended leave in Germany.

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Marguerite de Angeli
(Top) author of "Henner's Lydia" and "Copper-Toed Boots," and (below)

Mrs. Beatrice Sawyer Rossell
public assistant and editor of the Bulletin of the American Library Association.

Mayors Defeat Civil Service With Spoils, Librarians Hear

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., Sept. 29—Members of the New York Library Association today have a picture of the State Civil Service Commission at "the orphan of the municipal family," and political patronage as its worst enemy.

"Most civil service commissions, have been retarded in their development into a real personal agency for lack of adequate funds," Miss Catherine F. Shanahan, Senior Municipal Research Assistant to the State Commission, told the Forty-Eighth Annual Conference of the Association here last night. "Moreover, the mayors have considered the municipal civil service commissions in a different category from the rest of the city departments. Instead of being part of the administrative machinery and accepted as a member of the Mayor's official family, the commission is almost entirely ignored by him and operated, practically speaking, as an independent agency.

Diffusion of Functions

"Mayors have failed to assign to the municipal commissions several responsibilities belonging to a personal agency, and this has resulted in the diffusion of some personal functions and the neglect of others.

"The State Civil Service Commission hopes that in the future the municipal commissions in New York State will be outstanding in their work in the personal field, will be considered a member of the municipal family, and will really be the Mayor's personal agency. After all, the personnel of a city government will be only as qualified as the municipal civil service commission, which has the responsibility of recruiting it."

Wallace S. Sayre, member of the State Municipal Civil Service Commission, told the conference that the most progressive civil service commissions were now beginning a new stage in their development, with a program built on the concept of a career system for public employees.

Public Service Careers

"The modern personnel program is determined to build a broad and socially enlightened program under which the most capable young men and women may find honorable and satisfying careers in the public service," he said.

The Trustees at a session yesterday afternoon decided to undertake a survey of the legal status and corporated structure of libraries in New York in order that they may be appraised of their rights, powers, privileges, and duties. Another long-term project decided upon calls for the extension of library services throughout the State, particularly in the field of country libraries. M. H. Blinker of Yonkers is Chairman of the Trustees Section.

Radio Goulash Served Hot

(Continued from Page 1)

to know the score. Mr. McDonald took up his interrupted thread and got to the fifth inning, rather breathlessly, because he had to go back and tell what had happened and simultaneously keep his audience au courant with new developments; an example of double action comparable to a Washington correspondent feeding a telegraph wire two simultaneously "running" stories in "short takes." Mr. McDonald got matters in hand finally in the fifth inning. New York was at bat when—suddenly—

"We take you now to the national network; the Archbishop of Canterbury will speak to you in an international broadcast from London."

Loud raucous sounds. More sounds. Was it the voice of the great prelate, or static? The startled baseball fans were returned to Mr. McDonald "until we can get better reception."

Mr. McDonald cleared his throat hopelessly. "Washington 4; New York—"

Plea for Peace

A resonant ecclesiastical voice cuts in. With deep solemnity it makes a plea for peace, and movingly asks prayers for Neville Chamberlain. So, in these topsy-turvy days listeners are transported out of baseball games into vital spiritual affairs, and as often as not, dashed back again into human chaos of which the radio program is the symbol. It was the Archbishop of Canterbury making his plea for peace heard round the world.

The Archbishop stops. With no intention of irreverence but with the anti-climax only radio can achieve in these hectic days, the announcement came—"now we will return you to the Belmont Race Track." Voices in New York could be heard expostulating. Washington baseball fans waited patiently while their Mr. McDonald pleaded to get back to the Yankee Stadium, not the race track. Ultimately he was successful. He steered the game through its tortuous passages to the 8th inning. Then once more a news announcer cut in to explain that the Justice Department at Washington was going to present kidnaping charges against Mayor Frank Hague in connection with the ousting of Norman Thomas.

That the last interruption. The fans—symbolic of the world at large—had made a dizzying trip; from home to Sudetenland, from home to London, from a baseball game to a war correspondent, to a prelate, to a news commentator. Like the globe at large they had difficulty keeping their feet on the ground. But happily and perhaps prophetically it ended in peace: Washington 4; New York, 1.

WPA Approves Plans For Atlanta Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta, Ga.—Final approval of a $280,000 public school improvement project in Atlanta has been announced by the Works Progress Administration of Georgia.

The project which covers repairs and alterations to various school buildings throughout the City and playground improvements, will start as soon as WPA labor can be released from other projects.

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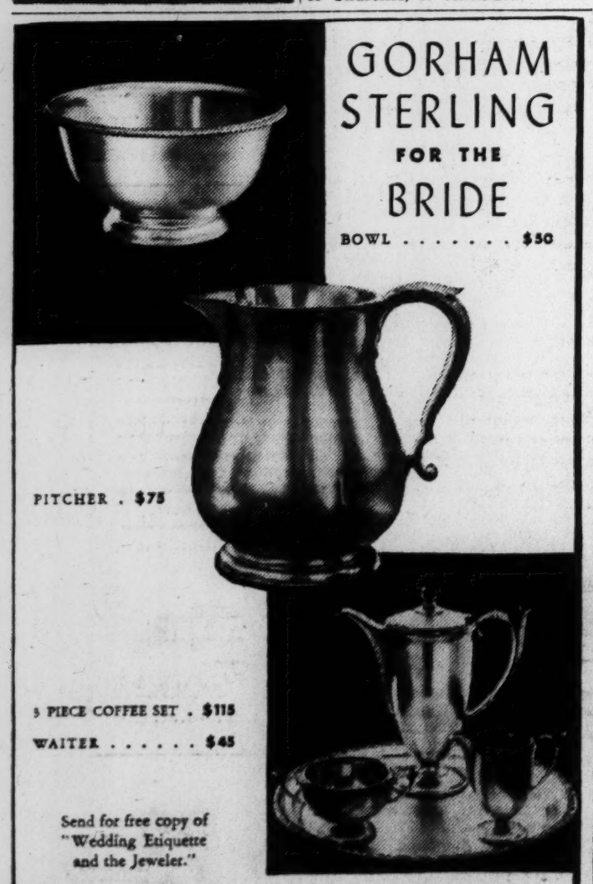

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N. Y. GOP Nominates Dewey for Governor

(Continued from Page 1)

to labor the rights of collective bargaining through representatives of its own choosing and to protect this right by every fair device of which the law and competent and impartial administration are capable."

It would preserve to employers and workers alike—"a genuine opportunity for a fair hearing before state administrative bodies, without judging in advance the methods of any controversy and without bias in favor of one labor group against another."

It also asserts that the full power of the State should be exercised to protect workers against unfair discrimination because of age or physical condition.

New Forces Gain Point

The chief victory of the new forces headlined in the party through Mr. Dewey's candidacy and the New York convention keynoting of Representative Bruce Barton emphasizing the necessity for a more "liberal" approach to current issues, found expression in the exception taken last night to the amendment approved in the state constitutional convention to abolish proportional representation voting in the State.

This issue on its first trial in New York City dealt a body blow to Tammany's preeminence in local legislative affairs and is due for referendum centers this fall. Bans were placed on it during the constitutional convention by a combination of Tammany Democrats and up-state Republicans in exchange for support of the former on the matters of equal import to the latter.

"Although the convention expressed strong disapproval of voting by proportional representation," the platform today reads, "we feel that, regardless of the merits of such a system, the amendment is contrary to the principals of home rule and we do urge its support."

The law enforcement plank denounces the alliance between the underworld and certain forms of politics and condemns "the delegation of power by the responsible political leaders to the political tools of the underworld and the oppression of honest law enforcement officers, as recently revealed."

"We pledge the full power of the State for the complete elimination of such a system wherever found," it continues.

Other Points of Interest

Other notable statements concern slum clearance, support of the policy of financial co-operation by the State, "in the interests of health and decent housing," public welfare as it concerns the strengthening of laws "to insure assistance for the aged unfortunate, prevention of disease and for adequate public health service"; unemployment insurance and a pledge to reorganize this State's system so that payments will be made promptly, and commitment to establish a state youth service commission to meet "the distressing problem of earnest, capable and ambitious young men and women unable to find an outlet of their energies, talents and usefulness.

Unemployment aid is pledged in a plank denouncing the abuse of federal relief money for political purposes and promising "the full financial co-operation of the state to the end that every man, woman and child shall be assured suitable shelter and human comfort, and that the adoption of such relief shall be free from politics, inefficiency and waste, with increased authority and responsibility in the local communities"; and civil rights are guaranteed, upholding complete freedom of religion, speech and press, with special reference to "the colored people as entitled to equal recognition with all other citizens."

Opposes Sale of Public Rights

The platform even takes cognizance of the utilities issue, which has been a Republican incubus in New York politics, declaring that the party opposes "the sale of the people's interest in the State's water-power resources" and "the licensing or leasing to any private enterprise of the people's undeveloped water power resources."

"We will fearlessly enforce the policies of the Public Service Commission which will assure to the consumer the lowest possible rates," it states.

Bureacracy is denounced on the list in terms of the alleged federal tendencies to centralize power in the hands of one man and in a pledge "to defend the American form of Government and American way of living."

In the same terms, the party reiterates its principle of free enterprise, declaring that "general economic recovery is not possible without the co-operation of business, from planned governmental persecution and threats of reprisals against those who dare to question the soundness of administrative doctrines."

Opposes Social Upheaval

"We pledge our co-operation with the business man, the farmer, and the worker," this plank reads. "We oppose any sudden or fundamental revision of our social and economic structure."

Civil service is dealt with in a plank to support and expand the state merit system, and the plank on education adds to the right of every child to the opportunity of schooling "the free transportation of children to and from schools," and favors permanent tenure for teachers and supervisors.

The party pledges its "unceasing efforts" to see that the dairy farmer and other agricultural producers shall receive a fair return for their labor and that the consumer shall be able to buy the products of all farmers at a reasonable price, the plank declaring that "increasing diversification of agricultural products is essential."

Introduced by Bleakley

Mr. Dewey's name was put before the convention by William F. Bleakley, one-time justice of the New York Supreme Court, who resigned in 1936 to head the Republican State Ticket, opposing Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Democrat, up for re-election. Mr. Bleakley's nominating address was a statement of confidence that the Republicans were now on the eve of a return to power and prestige in Empire State politics and taking action of fateful import to the national campaign in 1940.

"Because the State of New York is the greatest and most powerful State in the Union, the eyes of the Nation are upon us," Mr. Bleakley said. "A Republican victory in the November election will give to those who have despaired renewed hope; to those who have feared, courage revived.

"The trend is apparent on all sides. It began with the defeat of the Supreme Court bill. It was accelerated by defeat of the reorganization bill. It became fixed when the 'purge' failed to purge. It will reach its climax in this State in a Republican victory in November. Our duty is to eliminate New Deal influence in New York, and this can be done only by the election of a Republican Governor. We must nominate a man who is 100 per cent Republican."

Fills Qualification

Mr. Dewey filled this qualification, Mr. Bleakley continued, recalling his rise to national prominence as a public prosecutor and his ending of Tammany's long lien on the New York County district attorneyship in 1932 as a candidate backed by all the reform forces in New York City.

Mr. Dewey's success in that office qualified him for the office of Governor, the speaker said, having demonstrated "his ability as an administrator, the care with which he selected his subordinates and his preparation before proceeding to trial."

"In the administration of the affairs of his office, he has reached a high degree of efficiency, obtaining the maximum result with minimum effort," he continued. "His care in the selection of subordinates was marked by a thorough investigation of their qualifications and their personal history. He refused to pass judgment upon any question until he had ascertained the facts in full. His judgment in the administration of the affairs of his office has not been questioned.

"The people of the State are convinced that this man is sincere, that he is just, that he is a man of integrity, that he is a man of courage. He is known to them not by his promises, but by his performances."

Spares No Words

The New Deal Administration got a severe drubbing at the hands of Oswald D. Heck, chairman of the convention, in his address last night. Democratic rule in Washington, he said, had struck hard at self-reliance, individual initiative, moral courage, honor, fairness, and honesty, all of which he described as "fireside qualities of the American people, which are fundamental."

Mr. Heck stressed, however, that the Republican Party could not "by and large," take "serious exception" to certain objectives of the National Administration, and especially with its major objective—the raising of the American standard of living.

Must Destroy Termites

"If this were the sole aim and the sole result of the policy of the Democratic Party either in the Nation or in the State," he said, "we Republicans could have no quarrel with either; but if these objectives serve merely as a cloak covering designs for the assumption of an autocratic power, or if the methods resorted to fail to achieve their avowed purpose, and at the same time destroy fundamental, social, political, and democratic values, then the Republican Party cannot vacillate.

"It must rise in all its might, and, reflecting the wrath of the people, it must attack not only the New Deal and its satellite, the Democratic Party, but also its creature—our state and national administration. . . ."

Mr. Heck declared that "beautifully phrased and praiseworthy objectives are easily pronounced," but if the methods resorted to "eat into and destroy the very fibre of public and private morality, as termites eat into and destroy a structure," then the political party whose spokesmen voice these objectives, "must be deprived of national and state responsibility and buried in the grave with those other factions and parties which in the past have sought to change the elementary principle of American character."

"Anywhere that you care to look today you can see the results and effects of the philosophy, of the methods, of the techniques of the present administration and of their creators, the New Deal," he continued.

"Today, many Americans of all ages, have come to accept the idea that society owes them a living without effort on their part; that income can and should be acquired without individual initiative, and that any one who succeeds in business on initiative and labor should be looked at as somewhat of an unsocial character. As a matter of fact, anyone who deigns to question this philosophy or method is immediately labeled as a 'Tory,' 'economic royalties' or a 'reactionary.'"

New Yorkers Asked To Pray for Peace

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 29

Mayor La Guardia in a special proclamation urged all New Yorkers to spend five minutes praying for world peace at 12:30 p. m. today while the four-power parley is under way at Munich.

The Mayor said his action was in response "to a general request from the representatives of the three faiths, Roman Catholic, Jewish, and Protestant."

The proclamation said all churches and synagogues would be kept open.

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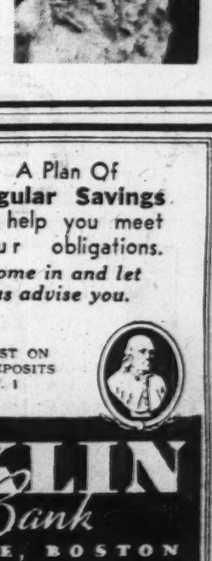

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New Head of YWCA Council Sees Racial Bars Lowered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—Instead of "pigeon-holing certain nations with rather disagreeable names, such names can be changed into what represents the very best qualities of each country," according to Miss Ruth Rouse of London, newly-elected President of the World Council of the Young Women's Christian Association.

"We lay immense stress upon international education and international friendship," Miss Rouse said here yesterday. "At the recent conference in Canada at which 60 countries were represented, this deepening understanding even among women from zones of conflict was evident."

Not only among leaders, but right through the rank and file of young girls, this feeling is astir, she declared, and finds a "practical outlet" through international evenings, hiking parties in which girls and women from different nations participate, camp activities promoting wider acquaintance and other methods of co-operation. There is an effort to drop the label of unpleasant national characteristics, she added.

"Instead, we would like to emphasize what each nation contributes to the moral and spiritual side," Miss Rouse continued. "We encourage the girls to find out what each nation can do for certain other nations."

Miss Rouse succeeds Junkfrouwe van Asch van Wyck of Doorn, Holland, as President of the World Council.

Cassiopeiae's Antics Traced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—The reason that Gamma Cassiopeiae, the giant star that made headlines recently, does not obey astronomical predictions is due to a difference of color value in atmospheric gases on its opposite sides, according to Dr. Ralph B. Baldwin, instructor in astronomy at Northwestern University.

Gamma Cassiopeiae, in the northern sky, came to popular attention recently when astronomers announced that instead of growing dimmer as it cooled, it was growing brighter. Often, they explain, the light on the side toward the earth is the brightest and occasionally, the light on the opposite side is brighter.

"The basic principle involved in this difference," states Dr. Baldwin, "is that there is a slight change in the 'pitch' or color value of light depending on whether the source of the light is coming toward the observer or away from him."

The same thing occurs in sounds, he added, an example being the change in pitch of a train whistle as it passes an observer. The change in color value is so slight that it can be seen only by studying the spectrum under a microscope, he explains.

Dr. Baldwin also pointed out that this is the first time in history that astronomers have been able to study such a radical form of "Be" radiations, that is, the series of changes through which hot (B) stars with an atmosphere, which gives off light (e), sometimes pass.

Dewey's Motion For New Hines Jury Is Granted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—Judge Owen B. Bohan, of General Sessions Court, granted a motion by Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney of New York County, here yesterday for a blue ribbon panel of 500 talesman from which to select a jury for the second trial of James J. Hines, Tammany leader of the Twelfth Assembly District, Manhattan.

It will be recalled that when Mr. Hines was first brought into court a mistrial was ordered on Sept. 12, by Justice Ferdinand Pecora, of the State Supreme Court, who presided.

The names of the 500 talesmen will be drawn at the County Clerk's Office on Friday. This will give attaches of the office more than six weeks in which to subpoena the talesmen to be present on Nov. 14 at the opening of the second Hines trial, which it is thought will be held in the old Criminal Court Building, in which nine parts of General Sessions are situated.

The seating capacity of none of these courtrooms is more than 200, which is smaller by about 100 than the room in the Supreme Court Building which was the scene of the first trial.

Co-Op Movie Theater Opens at Greenbelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GREENBELT, Md.—The first co-operative motion picture theater in the United States has just opened at the Resettlement Administration's "model village" here. Air-conditioned and with the finest available projection and sound equipment, the theater will seat 600 persons. In it the leading motion picture companies of the United States will exhibit pictures selected by a committee of consumer-owners.

The theater, which will show four evenings a week, with a children's matinee on Saturday afternoon, is attempting what is seen here as an interesting innovation, in that a committee of children, elected by the co-operatives in the high and grammar schools and the Junior Citizens' Association, will have charge of the Saturday afternoon matinee and the pictures shown at it. The purpose is to give the children a say in choosing pictures that interest them.

Wonders of Research: Looking Inside Bubbles

Chemists study action of liquids when blown up by gases—Timbers prove imperishable when kept free of fungus.

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Blowing bubbles may be child's play to most people, but according to a report before the Milwaukee meeting of the American Chemical Society Dr. Gustavus J. Esselen of Boston told how chemists in his laboratory are bubbling gases through liquids and photographing their action. It seems that researchers are much interested in bubble formation, in order to determine what goes on in the operation of automobile and airplane carburetors, during the purification process applied to water, ore flotation in mining, the formation of lather and suds. It seems no one ever thought of studying bubbles thoroughly before, yet several technical branches depend upon their utilization.

Taking some 2,000 pictures per second, laboratory technicians found that bubbles are not all simple like the products of the clay pipe and a special kind of chewing gum. They are complex "solar systems" in which tiny fragments of liquid shoot around like planets whirling about a sun. The merry whirl of liquid particles inside bubbles has not been observed before, Dr. Esselen said, and may be the answer to perplexing problems of the chemical industry where it is desirable to mix gases and liquids.

Wood Is Permanent

Is it true that all wood decays in time?

"No. Time has nothing to do with decay. When the White House was recently remodeled, workers found sound roof timbers that had been in place since 1816. In Dedham, Mass., a frame house, the Fairbanks House, is still intact after 300 years.

In the State of Washington, workmen digging a tunnel 150 feet below the Yakima River found a log seven feet in diameter. At the Forest Service Laboratories it was identified as an extinct species of sequoia about 12,000,000 years old. Decay is caused by fungus.

Gardenias Investigated

Cornell researchers have found the answer to why gardenia blossoms fall off at the time of year when they are worth a dollar each, yet bloom profusely when the price is about four cents wholesale. They are expensive in mid-winter, but cheap in the spring.

Curtis Keyes of the floriculture department found it was all a case of temperature plus working conditions. It seems the gardenia, as is true of many plants, works both day and night, but different parts of the plant work in each 12-hour shift. During the day, the plant gathers food, the leaves taking in sunshine, moisture and carbon dioxide to change into starch. But the growing process only takes place at night, when the starch manufacturing plant shuts down. When daylight comes, the growing parts knock off.

Mr. Keyes found the daylight shift had a definite affinity for warm temperature, while the night shift wants coolness. If the plants grow too fast at night, which they are sure to do if the temperature remains near daylight level, the leaves become yellow and the flower stems weaken.

Wide World

Typewriting, Primitive and Modern

Priscilla Stouppe (left) works machine that John Jones of Clyde, N. Y., invented in 1852. It bears number 8980, United States Patent Office. Beside her sits Lynn Hally, operating a 1938 model typewriter. The early specimen was lately exhibited by Crosby Gaige and Douglas Hertz in New York.

Museum Space Wanted

News from London tells us that the British Science Museum at South Kensington is suffering from too much popularity and too little room for exhibits and stored relics. Natural science has become so popular, according to Museum officials, that visitors quite outside the ordinary museum public are drawn to see both new and old apparatus on exhibit and trace for themselves the history of such modern wonders as aviation, wireless and telegraphy.

Back in 1930, a Royal Commission recommended rebuilding what is known as the Centre Block, but financial difficulties arrived too soon after that, and plans were sidetracked. There are so many choice exhibits that could be brought out into the light, if there were only sufficient space—and those temporary buildings erected for the Exhibition of 1862 were condemned almost 40 years ago. So many advances in science can be traced to youthful or matured inspiration gained in a dynamic type of museum which the British Science Museum typifies, that for all one knows it may be much more expensive not to rebuild.

Sound From the Sky

There's an explanation long overdue for those people who believe they have "heard" as well as seen the northern lights. Prof. Carl Stormer, Norway's distinguished expert on such phenomena, at the Institute of Theoretical Astrophysics, says most people describe the sound as that of a fine spray, or grass burning. He believes it cannot possibly come from the lights, because the aurora centers at great atmospheric height, taking place in fact, in a considerable vacuum. Sound can neither exist nor travel in a vacuum.

Yet during the auroral displays of last January, members of his own staff reported sound which they associated with the white beams. "It must have come from a lower portion of the atmosphere," he concludes, suggesting that electrical brush discharges near the earth may be the answer. But he indicates that he is going to give the matter serious study anyhow.

When Patagonia Bloomed

Dr. Edward W. Berry, Johns Hopkins Professor of Paleontology, who recently made a collecting trip to Patagonia, finds from studying the large number of fossil plants brought back that this bleak country was not always the cold arid region of barren steppes that it is today.

In a report to the Geological Society of America, he asserts that there was a time, some 25,000,000 years ago, when Patagonia had a warm climate and abundant rainfall, supporting great forests and a wide variety of evergreens, ferns, and flowering plants and shrubs. Many of these prehistoric plants, never before known, are represented in the collection.

Comparison of these, found near Rio Pichileufu, in the west of the Rio Negro territory, Argentina, with collections from the territories of Chubut and Santa Cruz in Argentina, as well as from Chile, has enabled Professor Berry to present a vivid picture of the vegetation of a large section of South America as it was ages ago.

Going to Meet the Aurora

Back to civilization after a summer spent in the Far North, Prof. L. B. Snoddy of the University of Virginia writes from The Pas, Manitoba, that he is "more than pleased" with results gained with new instruments used to measure the intensity of the aurora borealis, or northern lights, near Churchill. This region is considered one of the best locations on the continent to study the lights, as the center of disturbance is around the sixtieth parallel of latitude, just to the north of the port on Hudson Bay. He adds:

"Of course I won't really know what I have discovered until I get back to the laboratory and analyze the data gathered."

Herbert B. Nichols

Tiny Little Motor to Move Million Pounds of Telescope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29—The first large parts for the mounting of California Institute of Technology's giant 200-inch telescope left Philadelphia recently on their 5,000-mile journey by rail, water, and tractor to Mount Palomar, California.

Included in the 200,000-pound shipment is the box-car-size south end cross member, the largest and heaviest single unit of the telescope structure. Special tractors and trailers will be required to haul this part over a specially built road to the top of the mountain.

Completion of the mounting is regarded as one of the most spectacular feats of engineering in recent times. The complete structure will weigh about 1,000,000 pounds. It will be so delicately balanced that a half-horsepower motor will move it, yet so ruggedly built that an earthquake will not harm it.

Observers will ride not only in the nose, where photographs will be taken at the Prime Focus, but also in one arm of the massive yoke, which is so large that a complete spectograph laboratory will be fitted up inside it, 10 feet high and more than 20 feet long.

The tube of the telescope, which will house the 200-inch mirror, is 44 feet long, or about as high as a four-story building. It was completed in the spring of 1937, then taken apart and crated for shipment. It will rotate on the so-called declination axis, comprising a spindle at each side carried in ball bearings in the yoke, and two ingenious gimbals fitted into the east and west panels of the tube. These gimbals are shaped like double bicycle wheels, with the spokes arranged in two cones radiating from a common center, each spoke being tightened to a tension of 3,000 pounds. The spokes give great rigidity radially, but can bend slightly, so that the gimbal acts like a universal joint and thus prevents strains from being transmitted to the tube and affecting the position of the optical axis.

City Men Become Pioneers

By Pacificus

Week End in Shangri-La—III

To reach the High Sierra by the Mt. Whitney trail from the Owens Valley, you climb three successive ridges of hills. The first ridge rises steeply from the valley. The trail winds across its face, providing an unsurpassed view. As your horses carry you higher and higher, you notice a change in vegetation. You come into thickets of manzanita, with its mahogany-red branches, its bright berries and, in season, its beautiful flower. Then you find yourself among twisted, stunted junipers, bearing little feathery plumes among the tiny, close-set leaves.

A little higher, you come into widely-spaced groves of pine, holding a precarious footing among the rocks. After what seems an interminable climb, you cross the crest of the first ridge. The wide view across the Owens Valley drops behind, and you descend into the steep canyon of Little Cottonwood Creek.

Horses drink deeply where the trail crosses the brook, and you continue up the canyon, which widens into a pleasant meadow. Here is the first chance for a little trot or canter, if you can urge the pack mule to abandon its solemn gait. Up to now, the going has been too steep to permit of anything but a walk.

Brief Respite

You are soon across the green meadows of Little Cottonwood, and there is another ridge to be climbed. There are scattered, weather-beaten pines here, and the trail takes a winding course among them and around boulders that dot the hillside. Over the ridge you go, and begin a steep descent into the pine-studded valley of Cottonwood Creek. It is a rough trail. There are boulders everywhere. Your horse pitches forward as he almost literally goes down stairs, and you pitch with him unless you are careful. But at last you find yourself in the comparatively level bottom of the valley, and through the trees you can see the log houses and yellow tents of Golden Trout Camp. You pause here before undertaking the ascent of the third ridge, which leads to Shangri-La.

You have traveled only 10 miles since mounting your horse, but it has probably taken you more than three hours to cover the ground. You smell bacon frying, and there is a stampede to the dining room for late breakfast or early luncheon, whichever you choose to call it.

Modern Pioneers

Here at Golden Trout Camp you live as the pioneers lived. You seat yourself at a long table covered with white oilcloth, with a white enamel plate and a white enamel cup and saucer, and in from the kitchen adjoining comes a procession of white-enamel platters heaped high with plain, wholesome food. You would hardy think it, but these bearded, red-faced men in overalls and boots and flannel shirts and leather jackets who sit around the table are, many of them, persons of importance whose names you have seen in the newspapers. But now they are only Jim and Bill and Harry. They inspire no awe in Stella, the genius of the dining room, who remarks as she brings in the first steaming platter, "Well, boys, I hope you're goin' to like it." They do like it. They scrape each platter clean, and send it back for more. And more is always forthcoming from a bounteous larder which, even in this remote wilderness, is somehow steadily replenished.

You decide you must be nearing Shangri-La. Here is good fellowship and bounteous well-being, of the simplest sort. Great blessings these. Can they be surpassed if you travel on toward the snow-capped peak you see out the window? There's no way of finding out but to press on—on to Shangri-La.

Higher School Pay Calls Men to Teach

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Education of the United States says that better wages are bringing men back into the school rooms.

Around 1880, some 42 per cent of the nation's teachers were men, but by 1920 only 14 per cent of the teachers were male. Since 1920, however, there has been a steady increase, and at present more than 20 per cent of the teachers are men.

In the same period salaries have steadily increased to an annual average of about $1,200.

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You see, after peas are picked they start drying up quickly. Often 3 whole days pass before they reach your store. By that time farm-freshness and tenderness have faded. BUT NOT IN BIRDS EYE PEAS! With them, it's only 6 hours from vine to package!
We start with the world's finest peas—pick them at their plumpest peak of flavor—shell them like lightning. And float them in a separator. Those that sink to the bottom we discard. Only those that float on top—the lightest, sweetest, tenderest of all—are chosen for Birds Eye.
Farm-freshness sealed in!
Then comes a miracle. We slip the peas into an incredible machine located right near the fields! This wonder-worker, exclusive with Birds Eye, releases a jet of terrific COLD—25 DEGREES BELOW ZERO. So instantly applied that it catches the farm-freshness in mid-air, and seals it in!

Result . . . you always get our peas so farm-fresh you can almost taste the dew upon them. So glistening—so deliciously green—you'd swear they'd just been jiggled off the vine!
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Birds Eye Peas are shelled and washed. No messy shelling to do. Simply open box—and cook. You'll find them so tender they cook in only 7 minutes. (Not 20!)
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Buy a box today. Cook according to directions on the box. If you don't agree they're the grandest, farm-freshest peas you ever ate, your Birds Eye Dealer will gladly refund your money!
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Neutral Bloc Wins in League—Sudeten Women Oppose New Concessions

'Sanctions' Optional, League Council Votes

GENEVA, Sept. 29 (AP)—The League of Nations Council in a secret session today drew up a report that Article XVI of the Covenant—the famous punitive article—should be applicable only at the discretion of individual League members.

This means that Nations which do not wish to take financial and economic measures against a State declared guilty of aggression hereafter cannot be forced by the League to do so.

The decision was taken in the form of a report rather than a resolution because the Council did not want to go on record in more than a mild form, but it was considered a victory for the neutral bloc—the Scandinavian States, the Netherlands, and Belgium.

The decision was regarded as a blow to Anglo-French plans of getting quick League support should Czechoslovakia be attacked by Germany. It arose over China's appeal for the application of League sanctions to restrain Japan.

The whole question lay in a single phrase which the Neutral States demanded be included in a Council resolution to make the League's punitive measures applicable against Japan in the Chinese-Japanese war.

That phrase makes the League Assembly—on which all League members are represented—the only body which can determine an aggressor.

Under such conditions Britain and France would have to have the approval of all League members to designate Germany an aggressor if the latter seized Sudetenland.

By Belgium and Sweden

That would kill the plan to get a quick decision of the Council of 14 members as adequate League blessing for military action should they decide to fight.

The surprise demand made by Belgium and Sweden, representing the neutral bloc of the Scandinavian nations and a number of other small European nations, broke up a secret meeting of the Council this afternoon.

The meeting had been called simply to approve the draft resolution in which the Council called Japan the aggressor in the Far East and then declared the League's punitive measures applicable against Japan.

Belgium and Sweden, however, insisted that the resolution recall that the assembly had named Japan the aggressor last autumn instead of having the Council itself decide.

Backs Roosevelt Plea

The League of Nations Assembly today passed unanimously a resolution associating itself with President Roosevelt's messages to European governmental heads in efforts to preserve peace.

The resolution, which was initiated by the Cuban delegation, said:

"Representatives of 49 nations, meeting as delegates to the Assembly of the League of Nations, have watched with a deep and growing anxiety development of the present grave situation in Europe.

"The assembly is convinced that existing differences are capable of being solved by peaceful means.

"It knows that recourse to war, whatever may be its outcome, is no guarantee of a just settlement, and that it must inevitably bring untold suffering to millions of individuals and imperil the whole structure of civilization in Europe.

"The assembly, voicing a prayer for the peoples of all countries, expresses the earnest hope that no Government will attempt to impose a settlement by force.

"It welcomes and fully associates itself with the messages of the President of the United States in this regard."

Assembly Adjourning

GENEVA, Sept. 29—The assembly is adjourning today on a hopeful note after an 18-day session in which the League's powerlessness to help in the Czechoslovakian issue profoundly impressed the members. While they recognize that peace depends now not on open conference in the League but on old power diplomacy, they nevertheless feel that the League has done something to spread the idea that peace should be made through diplomacy rather than militarism.

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Precedent for Chamberlain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Mr. Neville Chamberlain has not been the first British Prime Minister to go to Germany to deal with an international crisis.

Another was Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, who in 1878 proceeded to Berlin when all Europe was in turmoil after a Russo-Turkish war.

On that occasion a settlement was reached which preserved European peace for a generation.

Mr. Disraeli's opposite number at Berlin was the famous Prince Otto von Bismarck, the creator of prewar Germany whose forcefulness it has not been unusual to compare with that of Reichsführer Hitler.

"Der alte Jude ist der Mann" (That venerable Israelite is the man) was Prince Bismarck's terse remark after a settlement had been reached, and behind its rough impertinence lay goodfellowship and mutual respect that passed over interracial feeling.

Roosevelt Ready to Act Again If Czech Crisis Should Flare

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—The Roosevelt Administration watched Munich today, refusing official comment of any description, but prepared, in the event of another crisis, to make a new attempt to mobilize the nations of the world for peace in sudden, behind-the-scenes, diplomatic moves.

The extent of the peace activities of the Roosevelt-Cordell Hull combination is now becoming clear. First inkling of it was the Japanese report yesterday that the United States had asked Tokyo to co-operate in seconding its appeal for peace to Chancellor Hitler. Standing by itself the report seemed hard to believe. Then came word from Rome, that an undisclosed message to the same effect had been delivered by American representatives to Premier Benito Mussolini and the Pope. Today, the purported text of the American message was given out at Moscow. At the White House and State Department yesterday and today no direct comment on the matter was forthcoming, though Mr. Hull offered a general statement indicating some sort of follow-up appeal had been sent.

Addressed All

It is now taken for granted from the weight of various developments that Mr. Roosevelt's final appeal to Chancellor Hitler was accompanied by representations to virtually every nation of the globe to which there are accredited American representatives, bringing the crisis to their attention and recommending their individual indorsement. It was an effort to mobilize world opinion. The note sent Moscow is identical to that sent elsewhere.

The State Department urged that if widespread appeals were made, "then the cumulative effect of such expressions of public opinion would influence the development of events and help the preservation of the peace in Europe." The Government carefully added that it did not commit itself on the merits "of the present conflict."

Mr. Hull has declined to amplify this behind-the-scenes move beyond a general statement yesterday, which links the maneuver with a 1937 precedent. On July 16, 1937, the State Department set forth its "fundamental principles of international policy" in a note sent 63 nations, asking their comments, and it received replies and congratulatory comments from all nations, including Germany.

Since the nations expressed their agreement at that time, Mr. Hull explained yesterday, "we have time and again on appropriate occasions and in appropriate ways requested their co-operation in keeping this program alive and making it effective."

Mr. Hull added that this has been "our general policy—a policy that we hope to continue in order to promote peaceful settlements of disputes among nations and so preserve peace." He added that "we carry on our contacts through speeches, public statements, and, in some instances, individual contacts."

The State Department was immensely gratified by the support of Latin-American countries which came spontaneously before any prompting had reached them.

Exchange Acted Well

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, said today that foreign exchange and Government bond markets acted extremely well during "extremely difficult situations" during the last few days. The tri-partite agreement between France, Great Britain, and the U. S. also functioned well, he said.

A procession of ambassadors and ministers has been calling at the State Department, possibly bringing responses to the Hull peace drive.

Canada Preparing For Contingencies; Backs Chamberlain

OTTAWA, Sept. 29 (CP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said on Sept. 27 the Canadian Government was "making preparations for any contingency and for the immediate summoning of Parliament if the efforts still being made to preserve the peace of Europe fail."

After a Cabinet session lasting nearly seven hours the Prime Minister said "the Government is in complete accord with the statement Mr. Chamberlain made to the world today."

"For our country to keep united is all-important," Mr. Mackenzie King said. "To this end, in whatever we say or do, we must seek to avoid creating controversies or divisions which might seriously impair effective and concerted action when Parliament meets."

Driving Licenses Cut Ohio Crashes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Sept. 29—Ohio's law requiring motorists to be licensed, given a two years' trial, already has paid big dividends in human lives spared and millions of dollars in property damage prevented, Frank West, state registrar of motor vehicles, feels.

Now 700 deputy registrars throughout the state are occupied in issuing licenses by Oct. 1 for 1938-39 for the more than 2,700,000 motorists in the state.

Under the Ohio law, no resident of the state may operate a motor vehicle on its highways without holding either a license or temporary drivers' permit. The licenses cost 40 cents each, of which 15 cents goes to the registrar. Truck drivers and chauffeurs hust have special licenses costing 75 cents.

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Sudeten Transfer Taken as Basis Of Munich Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

ished. With set lip he strolled slowly the length of the guard, looking at each man in the front rank.

Finally, he stopped, said a few words of praise through his interpreter to the commander of the Guard of Honor, and then was escorted to his car, surrounded by a cheering crowd.

Amateur photographers among the crowd literally formed a wall of camera lenses around Mr. Chamberlain. Plain-clothes detectives and troops guarding his car did not try to turn them away.

The London Premier finally sat down in the car with Herr von Ribbentrop, who previously had escorted M. Daladier to his hotel, and left the airport for the city.

As the second session of the conference was about to begin the Bavarian street crowds roared acclaim for each group as automobiles bearing delegates back to the Führerhaus whizzed through the streets. But loudest applause was that for Britain's Prime Minister, chief mover in the effort to avert war.

Four times the crowds roared as one by one, M. Daladier, Mr. Chamberlain, Herr Hitler and finally Signor Mussolini and their escorts sped back to the scene of the momentous conference.

The cheers for Mr. Chamberlain rolled along, block after block. Spectators knew well ahead that he was coming, for they could hear shouts of "Chamberlain! Chamberlain!" as his car approached.

The Prime Minister waved his black hat to the crowds of southern Germans, who cheered louder when they saw his broad smile.

"Things must be going better," was the frequent comment.

As Herr Hitler passed he seemed too busy with his own thoughts to give more than a preoccupied smile and stiff salute to his people.

Last came Signor Mussolini, preceded and followed by two huge touring cars loaded with blackshirted aides and guards.

As the chant "Duce! Duce!" rose along the broad Munich streets Signor Mussolini sat straight and smiling with his hand raised in the Fascist salute.

Duchess of Atholl Sides With Czechs On Sudeten Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—Conditions in Czechoslovakia refute Chancellor Adolf Hitler's charge of failure to maintain German culture within the Sudeten area, according to the Duchess of Atholl, Scottish Member of Parliament, commenting on Chancellor Hitler's reply to President Roosevelt's plea for peace.

Stressing that she was setting forth her own views entirely, the Duchess told members of the English-Speaking Union at a luncheon held at Pierre's yesterday that several of the German Chancellor's statements were "very astonishing."

"Wherever the population is 20 per cent German, German speech is given the same right as that of the Czechs," she declared. "There is an unlimited German press, the Sudetens have their own German radio station and their own German theater with a subsidy."

Equal advantages in public libraries and schools were afforded the German population in Sudeten territory, she added.

"I must say I am thankful that our British Government made the clear statement that if Czechoslovakia were invaded, we should help it along with France and Russia," she said. "I think that was the only honorable thing to have done, for Czechoslovakian territory and independence are guaranteed by the League of Nations, but it was also the only wise thing to do under the circumstances.

"There is still a hope for peace because of the conviction borne in on the Nazi dictatorship that, if war comes in the end the Allies will have the greater military force and greater natural resources, as well as vastly superior morale. They will know what they are fighting for—and that is freedom."

Special Auto Tax Hit Peak in '37

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The 525,350 automobiles registered in North Carolina in 1937 were valued at $106,052,404 and they paid State, Federal, and local taxes aggregating $38,867,512.

This was an increase of 11.8 per cent over the $34,756,584 total tax bill paid by North Carolina motorists in 1936.

These figures were released by Coleman W. Roberts, President of the Carolina Motor Club.

"I have here a new survey by American Automobile Association national headquarters," he said, "which shows that special taxes on motor vehicles hit a new high level in 1937. It remains to be seen where 1938 will land in the motor tax procession.

"North Carolina, with an average tax a vehicle of $73.98 is the third highest in the nation. Florida is highest with an average tax of $81.93, and Louisiana is second with $78.08. South Carolina ranks 20th with $56.97.

"The normal span of a motorcar is eight years. Thus the average car's life value is $201.87. The tax paid on it last year in North Carolina was equivalent to 36.6 per cent of its value.

"All motor vehicles registered in the United States, with a total valuation of $5,997,000,000, paid taxes totaling more than $1,500,000,000. Thus the motor vehicle owner was subjected in 1937 to a tax ratio of $26.43 for each $100 value—an extremely high ratio, judged by any standard."

Ornate Führerhaus Ready for Parley

By the Associated Press

Munich, Germany, Sept. 29

The Führerhaus, Herr Hitler's imposing headquarters, opened for the first time during Premier Mussolini's visit here a year ago, was in shipshape for the distinguished assemblage. It stands on the reconstructed Königsplatz.

The structure, in typical ornate National Socialist style, includes huge reception halls, tapestried lobbies, a tea room, restaurant, and a suite of offices for the Führer and his assistants.

Sudeten Group Asks British To Halt Anschluss

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 29—Members of both Houses of the British Parliament received today an appeal from Sudeten Democrats stating Konrad Henlein was never authorized by the German population of Czechoslovakia to demand secession of the Czech territories populated by the Sudeten Germans.

The authors of the appeal represent one of the minorities, which has been co-operating with the Czech Government, but their views are thought here also to coincide with the feelings of more moderate Henleinites.

The appeal declares that many Germans in Czechoslovakia obeyed the Prague call to the colors and refused to obey the German counter commands, thus standing by the Czech State. Hence, it is argued, there is neither moral nor legal basis for German occupation of the Sudeten territories. The short time limit for evacuation, it is claimed, would expose one million Social Democrats in Czechoslovakia—who are both German and Czech—to danger of massacre, and would confront the Czech nation with an impossible refugee problem.

The appeal stressed the fact that a million Democrats trusted in the solidarity of the great democracies and adds, "in case our emphatic appeal, made in this matter to the governments of France and Britain were to remain unheard and unanswered we place our lives and the entire future of one million German Democratic citizens in the Sudeten territories into the hands of the members of Britain's Parliament."

The declaration was signed by the Executive Committee of the Sudeten German Democrats.

British Exemplify Democracy

(Continued from Page 1)

emblem of the British people as a whole. Evidence of this has been prominent during the past few days. For example, the proclamation mobilizing Britain's fleet has been issued in the King's name as the titular head of the whole of the fighting forces of the Crown.

It has also been through the King as now the sole official link uniting Britain with Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand that have come offers of material support in the mother country's hour of need from those great overseas nations of the Commonwealth. This has been in consequence of the famous "Statute of Westminster" passed by the British Parliament after the World War.

This statute removed Britain from the place it had previously occupied as head of a family of nations and made it into one of a congerie of coequal powers, all continuing, however, to own allegiance to the same King and throne.

Another of the King's functions is also of vital importance. This comes in whenever a government—whether in Britain or in one of the coequal nations of the Empire—happens to be overthrown.

It then becomes the King's duty to invite some statesmen able in his opinion to form a new Government commanding popular support. In this he follows the advice given him by the outgoing Cabinet. It may sometimes be, however, either that this advice is not clear-cut, or that other circumstances may arise when doubt exists as to who is the most suitable person to become next head of the Government. In that case it devolves upon the King to decide upon whom he should call. This in the past has been of great practical importance.

In 1923, for example, it resulted in Mr. Stanley Baldwin's becoming Prime Minister, thus overriding the claims of Lord Curzon, who would otherwise have been likely to have succeeded to this post. On that occasion it meant the King's direction of a very definite kind in democratic affairs, direction which undoubtedly changed materially the policy which Britain subsequently pursued. Although, therefore, the King no longer rules directly, he remains nevertheless a vital factor—together with Parliament—enabling the entire British democratic system to work successfully.

Group to Adopt Tennessee Village

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A plan to adopt a whole village—that of Ravenscroft, in the Tennessee highlands—is being launched by a group of persons interested in social welfare, Miss Vivian Tenney, representative of the Golden Rule Foundation and one of the trustees of the project, announced here. The aim is to enable 65 families to make a living on adjacent land.

"We have the land picked out, and hope to secure sufficient funds to buy it soon," Miss Tenney, who returned here recently after a third summer spent in aiding impoverished families of the section, said. "We intend to resettle the population of Ravenscroft on this tract and provide small plots and homes, cows, hogs, and poultry on terms that will meet each particular need, thus enabling each family to raise its own food. This, of course, will be without financial profit to the corporation. It is a really humanitarian effort and there are no 'strings' on it."

Other trustees in the corporation are Miss Eleanor Slater, Rochester; Dr. Lillian Johnson, Memphis, Tenn.; Dr. May Wharton and the Rev. Edwin White of Pleasant Hills, Tenn.

Three Languages At Munich Parley

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Sept. 29

German, English, and French were the languages used across the conference table as Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, Edouard Daladier, and Neville Chamberlain conducted their talks.

Since the Italian Premier has an excellent command of German—having made a speech in German on his last state visit to Berlin—no Italian interpreter was to be present during the important meeting. However Ambassador Benardo Attolico could be called in occasionally.

Herr Hitler's trusted English linguist, Dr. Paul Schmidt, who translated during the two Hitler-Chamberlain conferences at Berchtesgaden and Godesberg again interpreted. Signor Mussolini also could avail himself to Dr. Schmidt's services in conversations with Mr. Chamberlain.

The French Ambassador André Francois Poncet who has a perfect command of German, on the other hand, was available in Munich.

Minority of Sudeten Germans Found Opposing Concessions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Sudeten German women joined with Czech and Slovak women in appeals for world-wide support to enable the Czechoslovak Government to resist further demands for concessions to the Sudeten German Party, which is closely connected with the National Socialist Party in Germany during an executive committee meeting convoked in Geneva by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. The meeting was held between Sept. 6 and 12, and was attended by representatives of national sections in 52 different countries.

Because of the political crisis which was coming to a climax at the time of the meeting, the reports of the Czechoslovakian delegates attracted most attention. The Sudeten Germans represented a probable minority of their own race, since they were not affiliated with Konrad Henlein's Sudeten German Party, but these Germans were even more emphatic than their Czech and Slovak associates in pointing out the danger of too great concessions. Of course, the viewpoint of the German majority in Czechoslovakia was not put before the meeting, since Germans with National Socialist tendencies will not co-operate with an organization like the League for Peace and Freedom.

Appeal to Beneš

After listening to the reports, the Executive Committee of the Women's League sent three cabled appeals to President Beneš of Czechoslovakia, to President Roosevelt, and to Viscount Halifax, the British Foreign Secretary.

The message to President Beneš read as follows:

"The concessions which Czechoslovakia has made proved that the Czechs wish to come to a peaceful solution of the difficulty. We are convinced that you, Mr. President, will succeed and will further avoid such concessions as would endanger the unity and independence of your State. Stand firm, Mr. President, for the possibility of war depends on the moral strength to show convictions, foresight, and a resolute mind for the preservation of peace and freedom. The democratic liberties and freedom of Czechoslovakia are the democratic liberties and peace of Europe."

Message to Roosevelt

In subsequent discussions, after the message was sent to President Beneš, the assertion was frequently made that the responsibility for peace in the Czechoslovak crisis rested in the hands of the British Government. It was therefore decided to send the following cablegram to Lord Halifax. "Responsibility for maintenance of unity and independence of Czechoslovakia and peace of Europe lies with Great Britain. Appeal to you to state publicly that no further concessions be forced upon Czechoslovakia."

The American delegates, numbering six, thereupon proposed that a message be sent to President Roosevelt, and this was done, in the following words: "Women's International League for Peace and Freedom executive, remembering United States largely responsible creation Czechoslovakia, urges President Roosevelt appeal publicly against further pressure on Czechoslovakia, to use influence to preserve unity and independence of Czechoslovakia, and peace of Europe."

The Sudeten German delegates, who claimed to represent thousands of their German compatriots in Czechoslovakia, declared that they were as fearful of predominance by Herr Henlein's Sudeten German Party as were the Czechs or Slovaks or other minorities in their country. They agreed that Germany was exploiting Czechoslovakia's domestic problems in order to find a basis for its "Drang nach Osten" policy, similar to that employed before 1914.

Cardenas Urges Hitler And Benes to Avoid War

MEXICO, D. F. (AP) — President Cardenas, Sept. 28, appealed to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and President Beneš of Czechoslovakia to avoid a "conflagration."

In identical messages to the two executives, President Cardenas said: "In accord with the sentiment of the Mexican people, I consider it my duty to appeal in the most sincere manner possible to the serene judgment of Your Excellency to the end that a conflagration may be avoided."

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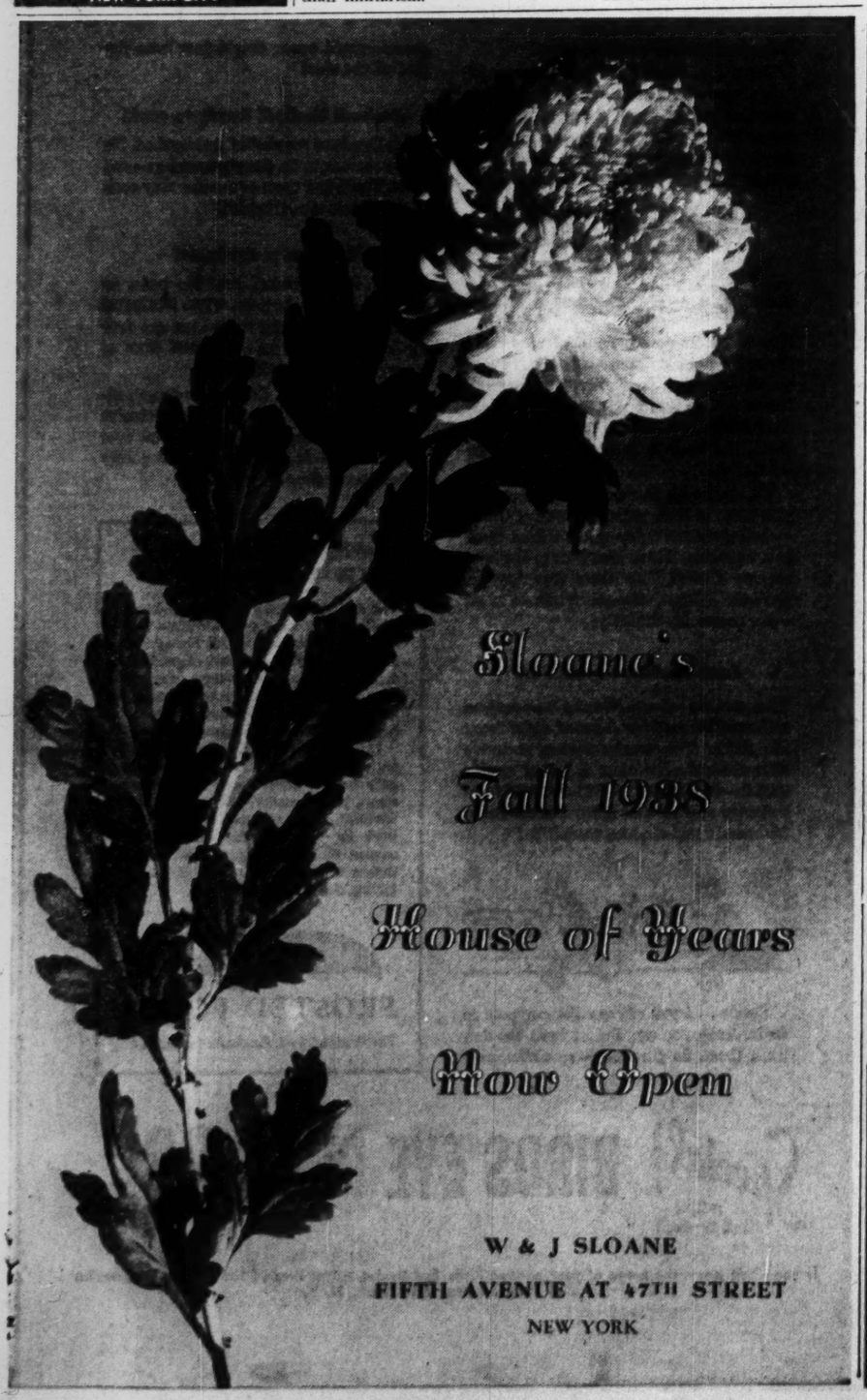

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Europe at One in Desire for Peace, But Nations Expedite Defense Plans

Why Did Europe Drift Toward Chaos?

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A question that thinking men and women today have been putting to themselves is: why had peace-loving nations come almost to a point at which they were asked to choose between surrender to the will of an armed dictator or plunging into an unimaginable orgy of slaughter and destruction? What confidence, they are asking, can be placed in statesmanship when, after all the tragic experiences of 1914, the nations' leaders can allow major issues to drift into almost the same catastrophic condition today.

The past 20 years are thickly studded with points at which the decision that might have headed the world toward reconciliation was sometimes negligently, sometimes deliberately, not taken. Opportunities for arms reduction, for revision of the peace treaties on a fairer basis, for restraint upon an aggressor have been thrown away with a regularity that many times has seemed to baffle all explanation.

National Ties Weakened

Sometimes, as in the case of the latitude allowed to Japan in its Manchurian adventure, there were considerations of power politics that might explain the unwillingness to use the new League machinery to check the aggressor. But power politics could not adequately explain the strange manifestations of policy that accompanied the invasion of Ethiopia by Italy or the virtual presentation of Italy and Germany with a foothold in Spain, on France's southern frontier. Other elements clearly entered into the situation here which must be understood before the enigmatical policy of the Western democracies can be accurately gauged.

A careful scrutiny of Anglo-French policies during the past 20 years will show that the traditional play of power politics has not been consistently in operation. This circumstance was not due to the League, for though the League has been strongly supported by almost all the states below first-class power rank, it has never been honestly backed by those states big enough to play a determining hand in power politics. It was due to an appreciable weakening of national ties through a tendency for class divisions to cut across national issues. This weakening process has been more observable in the free democracies of Europe than in the one-party authoritarian states, which have more or less suppressed all symptoms of the kind by force.

In Britain and France, influential elements have been increasingly alarmed over certain new developments in the years since the World War. First there was the development of a new type of extreme socialistic dictatorship in Russia, replacing the old Muscovite Empire, and, despite all prognostications, apparently capable of indefinite survival. Then there came the overthrow of the Spanish Monarchy in 1931 in favor of a Republic that by 1935 had taken a marked leftward turn.

Wide Swing to the Left

Furthermore there had been the rise of the first Labor Government in Britain in 1924, while in France the strongly conservative National Bloc of the first postwar years gave way to the leftward Cartel des Gauches cabinets from 1923, followed by the complete Left Front under the Socialist Léon Blum in 1936, introducing a more elaborate system of social reform than any known to the Third Republic.

This widespread leftward movement has been profoundly disturbing to the landed and big industrialist classes in both countries. Their tendency, whether of set purpose or not, has been to play into the hands of those of the same class in other states, while liberals and leftists have shown a corresponding sympathy across nationl boundaries.

The effect of this tendency on power politics has been sometimes quite perplexing. Britain's 1914 policy of a triple entente with France and Russia to balance Germany's increasing power, has been modified by the antipathy of British and French conservative groups to the Russian regime and by their combined coolness toward the increase of left-frontism in France.

Mistrust of left-wing governments in Spain and China has likewise influenced the policies of British and French conservatives in other fields. Contrariwise they have looked with not a little favor on the effectiveness with which Fascist forms of government in Germany, Italy, and Japan have held their respective leftward tendencies in check, showing every desire to avoid the unleashing of leftward forces that might well follow any serious setback to a dictatorship regime.

The result of this confusion of ideals has led to a vacillating policy in France as well as in Britain during the past few years. It has been partly responsible for undermining French prestige in Europe to such an extent that while in 1931 France was the dominating power in Europe, organizing defensive groups of friendly nations around Germany's flanks, sending them bountiful loan money, building strategic railways in Poland, prevailing on the World Court to stop a trade alliance move between the Republics of Austria and Germany, today it has been virtually compelled to submit to Britain's lead in foreign policy.

Prestige at Stake

When, therefore, during the past two weeks Britain and France at last faced a determined attempt of Germany to extend its frontiers eastward so as to control the Bohemian gateway to the small nations lying to the southeast, the question at once arose: Which way would the Western democracies lean?

Conservative elements in both countries would not feel overanxious to revive the old Anglo-Franco-Russian defense bloc that, according to the rule of power politics, was needful to keep Germany in check. On the other hand, any accession of strength to the Fascist powers would necessarily be at the expense of the national prestige of the democracies.

It is clear from developments during the past few days that Prime Minister Chamberlain's main difficulty has been to produce a settlement that will satisfy as far as possible the demands of Herr Hitler, while making no call upon the British or French empires for serious sacrifice in security.

Peace Move Hailed By House of Lords

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 29

The House of Lords met briefly today and adjourned until Monday without opening a scheduled debate on foreign affairs.

Its members merely paid tribute to the peace efforts of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and expressed hope that the Munich conference would succeed.

Wide World

Neville Chamberlain British Premier — **Adolf Hitler** Reichsführer — **Paul Schmidt** Interpreter — **Sir Nevile Henderson** British Envoy to Reich

At the first meeting of the two leaders at Berchtesgaden in Germany.

Europe Relieved But Still Cautious

While the predominating feeling throughout Europe has been at the outset one of relief that critical decisions regarding Czechoslovakia have been given one more opportunity for solution around a conference table, comments on the Four Power meeting at Munich are generally cautious. The sudden easing of tension throughout most of the Central European nations has been very noticeable. Czechoslovakia, however, is clearly anxious about the Munich talks and has sent representatives to be on hand in case they are required. So too has Hungary. Poland would have been better pleased had Polish representatives been invited to attend in view of that nation's important bearing on the situation. Russia alone is entirely critical of the turn of events, predicting that France will in the end have to submit to the other three powers. France itself takes an attitude of watchful waiting.

France:

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 29—French people as a whole were jubilant when news of the four-power conference became known. There was a great feeling of relief and a general conviction that a compromise can now be found. The French public attribute this last-minute respite very largely to President Roosevelt's message to Chancellor Hitler on Sept. 28.

That the Government still considers the situation serious, however, even after receipt of Chancellor Hitler's invitation to the parley, was seen in the calling up of reserves of anti-aircraft gunners and others.

Recall of the German liner Europa to its home port on Sept. 28 was held evidence of continued German precautions.

The French Government used wartime police power to check a campaign for "peace at any price" waged by the Rightist, Former Premier, Pierre Etienne Flandin.

Czechoslovakia:

PRAGUE, Sept. 29 (AP)—Czechoslovak circles received somewhat pessimistically the news that chiefs of French, British, Italian, and German Governments would meet to confer at Munich.

The impression was given that Czechoslovaks considered the Prague Government should have been included in such a conference since the problem had arisen primarily in Czechoslovakia.

The extremely delicate situation confronting the negotiators, including a definite war threat, made circles close to the Government believe that Czechoslovakia might fare worse through a conference than through attack—now or in the future.

Arrangements have been made for "informative" representation of Czechoslovakia at Munich.

The Czechoslovak Minister in Berlin and the Councillor from the Czechoslovak Legation here in London went to Munich to be at the disposal of the British and French delegations.

It was understood the move was taken upon Prime Minister Chamberlain's suggestion.

Russia:

MOSCOW, Sept. 29 (AP)—Soviet Russia, watching the four-power Munich conference from the sidelines, took the pessimistic view that Prime Minister Chamberlain was only strengthening Chancellor Hitler's hand by attending the parley.

This view was expressed in the Government newspaper, Izvestia, in a Geneva dispatch which assumed added importance because of Foreign Commissar Litvinoff's presence there.

"Up to now British concessions to Hitler have been torn from the living flesh of Czechoslovakia," it said. "At this conference of four, France inevitably will pay for her friendship with England."

Not only is Mr. Chamberlain making his "third trip to Hitler," it continued, he is strengthening the Führer's position by "adding another aggressor" in the circle of negotiators.

Prime Minister Chamberlain's policy of attempting to bargain with Chancellor Hitler, it is felt, can result only in encouraging him to increase his demands.

The Soviet position has been that conferences should be for the purpose of uniting peaceful nations against aggressors—not attempting to bargain with aggressors.

In conformity with this policy the Soviet Government on Sept. 28 cordially welcomed President Roosevelt's suggestion of an international conference to unravel the Czechoslovak crisis and offered "to take an active part in such a conference."

Hungary:

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Sept. 29—The sudden change in the international situation has produced general satisfaction throughout all Hungary.

The removal, for the moment, at least, of the specter of war brings relief because Hungarians are completely unprepared. Its boundaries are not fortified, its manhood is untrained, and the army is poorly armed. Furthermore, the people do not want to fight.

The Hungarian nation as a whole has been alarmed at the prospect of Chancellor Hitler trying to take everything he wants by force.

The Government, it is understood, presented a note to Dr. Kamil Krofta, Czech Foreign Minister, in Prague yesterday, in which it demanded a settlement for its minorities in Czechoslovakia, to be made simultaneously with that for the Sudeten Germans.

Rumania:

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Sept. 29—Rumanians generally are showing relief that war is apparently not so imminent, for Rumania, it is felt, would in the event of an outbreak, be overrun with foreign troops. It would probably have become a battlefield, too, and in war which not a single Rumanian wanted.

It is argued here that if 690,000 Hungarians are returned to Hungary from Czechoslovakia, there would be a demand for the return of the five millions of minority population in Rumania. The very thought of treaty revision is alarming to most Rumanians.

Poland:

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Sept. 29—The four-power meeting in Munich according to opinion in semi-official circles does not meet with enthusiastic approval here. This is understandable since Poland always has maintained that as a first-class power it should be included in such discussions. It seems in these discussions the beginning of negotiation for a four-power pact, exclusion from which it has always sought to avoid but, it appears now, unsuccessfully.

Poland today is concentrating largely on its claims to Teschen in Czechoslovakia. It appears to be following identically the tactics and methods of the Third Reich, namely presenting demands which must be settled immediately—with no question of negotiations. The answer is expected here today. These tactics again illustrate the danger present in the situation as concerns the demands of the three states which are now pressing the Czechs ostensibly in the name of their minorities there.

Polish opinion regarding the position of Czechoslovakia today is summarized by the official press agency PAT as unchanged with an atmosphere of agitation prevailing.

The average Pole probably knows less regarding what is happening in Europe today than a member of any other nation. There is such a strict censorship here that even announcement of the mobilization and arming of other countries is not allowed to appear. The slightest statement unapproved by the Foreign Office gains immediate confiscation for the paper.

Yugoslavia:

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Sept. 29—There is a feeling of relief at the turn of events in central Europe, since the Belgrade Government is a friend of Paris, Rome and Berlin and has advocated a peaceful settlement from the very beginning.

Defense Measures Kept Up

THE HAGUE, the Netherlands, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Government of the Netherlands decided today to delay preliminary mobilization for which Prime Minister Hendrik Colijn already had prepared.

PARIS, Sept. 29 (AP)—The French Government was empowered by decree today to mobilize the entire nation for war at moment's notice, should the Munich conference break down.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 29—The Foreign Office flatly denied rumors that general mobilization orders had been issued. However for three weeks army reserves have been under orders to await mobilization by radio.

LONDON, Sept. 29—Great Britain's realistic defense preparations went ahead without a let-up today.

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 29 (AP)—Switzerland has decided "at least to accelerate" calling up reservists if the Munich conference "produces negative results," the Swiss Telegraphic Agency said today.

The agency said the men would be rushed at once to Swiss frontiers, if called.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Belgium Food Committees to control supplies in the event of war recommended today the purchase of 4,000 tons of wheat and an unspecified quantity of corn as a reserve.

Officials said the country had sufficient food stocks presently, with the exception of flour.

Peace Desire Expressed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29 — "Under Divine guidance let Americans stand for Peace."

A huge three-deck sign bearing this plea has been erected over the archway at the north entrance of Philadelphia's City Hall by order of Mayor S. Davis Wilson. The letters, which are electrically illuminated, are 22 inches high.

Veterans Ask Peace

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Sept. 29 (AP)—Members of the 30th division—who helped smash the Hindenburg Line 20 years ago—appealed to Europe's "Big Four" to spare the world the horror of war.

The 30th Division is holding its annual reunion here.

Albert H. Collins, reunion chairman, a sergeant 20 years ago, drew up the message that was cabled to Munich:

"Veterans of the 30th Division, A. E. F., meeting in Winston-Salem, N. C., today and recalling fateful occurrences Sept. 29, 1918, prayerfully bespeak your efforts to reach amicable adjustment of present difficulties. We who know the horrors of war ask paramount consideration for human suffering and economic destinies of this and future generations."

Praise for Roosevelt

SHAWNEE, Okla., Sept. 29 (AP)—Dr. Charles W. Welch, Louisville, Ky., Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, has sent a telegram to President Roosevelt commending him for his "forthright communications to Chancellor Hitler."

Dr. Welch said he spoke for 9,800 churches with 2,000,000 members and 9,600 pastors.

Germans Support Czechs

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29 (AP)—War between Germany and Czechoslovakia would put the support of 250,000 members of the German-American League for Culture behind the Czechs, Eric Rix, Secretary of the League, said here.

"If war breaks out, Germans of our League will join with the Czechs of the United States to support Czechoslovakia against our common enemy, Adolf Hitler," Mr. Rix said after a meeting of San Francisco representatives of the League with members of a Czechoslovakia club.

Mr. Rix said his organization had a larger membership in the United States than the pro-Nazi German-American Bund.

Day of Prayer Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29—Designation of a special day of prayer for the peace of the world has been asked of President Roosevelt by the Philadelphia Federation of Churches.

The petition, proposed by Rev. Dr. E. A. E. Palmquist, executive secretary, read:

"In behalf of the Protestant churches of this city, as well as in behalf of all who believe in God, we are constrained to urge that you set aside, at the earliest possible moment, a day of special prayer by the churches of America for the peace of the world, urging that all churches and syngagogues on that day be kept open for special prayer.

"Still is it true that 'more things are wrought by prayer than this old world dreams of.' May the God of Peace rule among the nations now so dangerously near conflict."

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Glaciers Have Helped Us

By Carroll Lane Fenton

Tom sat beside his father as the Brooks' car whizzed past farm after farm.

"Dad," he exclaimed, "this is real country! What makes its soil so much better than some we saw in the West?"

Mr. Brooks stopped the car beside a creek. "If you really want to find out, look at some stones. Better get out and look too, Mary. These rocks will tell why the soil is rich—and I think they'll tell tales just as exciting as those we traced in the West."

They might; but the first ones were not very thrilling. Tom and Mary turned over chunk after chunk of granite, pulling some of them from a bank of black dirt.

"Just boulders," Mrs. Brooks remarked. "There were thousands of them where I was born. Father had to pick them up every spring and pile them at fence corners. I'm sure he never thought boulders exciting—they caused him too much hard work!"

Tom at last found a boulder of limestone; one of its sides was almost flat, and was criss-crossed by deep, sharp scratches. The limestone itself was different from that a few feet below the soil. It was gray instead of creamy white, and had many small brown lumps. Where had it come from—and what had brought it to that rolling field?

The Ice Began to Move

The boulder once was part of a hill in southeastern Canada. It was brought and then dropped by a glacier that formed almost a million years ago, during the last Ice Age. The glacier, however, began as snow drifts which became too thick to melt during the cool summers. Year after year they packed into ice. At last the ice began to move across flat places, down valleys, and even over small hills.

"That glacier flowed right over the country!" gasped Mary as her father explained.

Yet the glacier did not really flow. It moved because billions of ice crystals melted, slipped or rolled and froze again. They settled around loose rocks, held them, and pushed them along in the ice. They squeezed and pried into every crack till they broke big blocks of stone from hills in the glacier's way.

The gray boulder that Tom found near the creek began as just such a block. At first it was larger than the Brooks' car, but ice shoved it against other stones, breaking off large pieces. The ice itself loosened some chips; a hard, sharp ledge pried away others, and pebbles ground down what was left. Every mile of travel made the boulder smaller, while every sharp rock scratched it. With a few more years of such hard treatment, the stone would have disappeared.

Great Changes

But those years of hardship did not come. While the rock was deep down in ice, great changes took place above the glacier. Summers became warmer and a bit longer; the winters grew less stormy and cold. Less snow fell upon the glacier, while the sun turned its ice into rushing, muddy streams.

Year after year the glacier melted, till only a thin crust of ice covered the scratched boulder. Rocks on top began to break through; those down in the ice could not dig or grind fiercely against each other. Instead, they settled in a low ridge against which the ice tilted and quietly melted away.

That low ridge was a queer mixture. In it were limestone boulders, rounded and scratched by their trip. There were pink granites from hills north of the limestones and gray ones from cliffs a few miles south of Labrador. There also were billions of sand grains and particles of clay. They were rubbish, chipped and scratched away as the ice pushed boulders against each other and against rocky land over which it moved.

"That rubbish," Mr. Brooks continued, "was ready to make good soil. When the climate warmed, plants grew upon the ridge left by the melted glacier. At first there were only shrubs, but in time pines and firs appeared. Last of all came the oaks. You scraped their leaves away, Tom, to get your limestone boulder."

"But," said Mary, "didn't the herbs and trees make the soil black when they died and decayed? If that's so, didn't they make it good, while the glacier merely brought it from the North?"

"But why did plants grow here in the first place?" replied her father. "I think they grew because the glacier had ground up just the minerals and rocks that make good soil, as soon as the ice melted."

Fields That Became Bare

"Pretty nice of the glaciers," said Tom. "At least, it was pretty nice for us."

"Yes—but not for everyone else. The ice ground up a lot of hard rocks, but it also carried good soil away from southern Canada. When we go to Ontario next summer, we shall see fields that are almost bare rock because ice took most of their soil away.

"Shan't we find big boulders, too?" asked Mary. "I mean some that weigh three or four tons."

"I can answer that question," Tom said, "for I've seen pictures of big boulders in Ontario. They look like those in this field, but they didn't go far enough to be worn down small. I've read of one so big that campers put their beds, table and fireplace under its overhanging side. They weren't short of space, either!"

"If we camp there, will you drive mosquitoes away?" asked Mary.

"No, I'll go out on the lakes," laughed Tom, "and leave you to the skeeters. I'll bet the glaciers made those lakes, too. Anything that can build farm land should be able to make lakes."

Photo by Martha E. Bonham

As the Train Ran Through the Mellow Dorset Countryside, They Caught Sight of the River Frome and the Old Stone Bridge, Near One End of Which Was Wellbridge House.

A Journey in Old Wessex

English Holiday—III

Four days passed quickly in the little town of Corfe Castle. Next morning, Gwendolyn, Michael and their mother took the train for Wareham and changed for Dorchester.

The third class compartment, which they occupied alone, seemed cosy after the long coaches, noisy with the coming and going of other passengers, to which they were accustomed in the United States. Two seats that ran crosswise and faced each other accommodated four passengers each. Above each was a wide rack for bags. On the back of one seat, just over the level of their heads, was a novel contraption consisting of a small handle that could be turned in a semi-circle. Three words—"Hot—Warm—Off"—one on each side of the semi-circle, the middle one at the top of the arc, revealed its purpose. It evidently controlled a heating system, but although the morning was chilly the American visitors did not test its powers. Their thoughts were too much occupied with other matters.

"Next stop Wool," shouted a guard on the platform, while he banged the doors shut as the train was about to leave a station. This preoccupation with compartment doors was one of the features of railroad travel in England that entertained Gwendolyn and Michael immensely. When a train arrived at a station, passengers who had reached their destination would throw open the doors of the compartments, alight and walk off, leaving the doors swinging out on their hinges over the platform. New passengers would enter, but take no responsibility for closing the doors. Then, just before the train pulled out of the station, a guard would walk down the platform methodically banging door after door.

In Hardy's Country

"Next stop Wool," shouted the guard again as he passed the compartment occupied by Gwendolyn, Michael and their mother.

"Wool," remarked their mother, "That is where Wellbridge House is. The house can be seen from the train too; we must be sure to look for it. That is one of the landmarks of Thomas Hardy, for Dorset is Hardy's county and we shall hear many references to him around Dorchester."

"Oh, yes," said Gwendolyn. "I remember that I tried to read one of his books once, but it was too gloomy. I've often read allusions to him though."

Soon they caught sight of the river Frome, flowing through the mellow Dorset countryside and the stone bridge, near one end of which was the old Jacobean manor-house, now a farm, that was the ancestral home of the D'Urbervilles.

Inquiry at the Dorchester railroad station revealed that there was no bus line to Maiden Castle, so the visitors approached a station taxi drawn up outside. The driver was absent, but many shouts of "Jim, Hi, Jim!" on the part of one of the baggage room attendants brought a short, fat man running breathlessly and gesticulating apologies as he approached.

A Dickens Character

The drive to Maiden Castle was about three and a half miles, the fare three and six, with a shilling extra for each additional passenger and two shillings an hour waiting time, he said.

The little, ruddy faced taxi driver was a Dickens character. He knew not only every road and byway of the Dorchester area but was familiar with its historic and literary associations as well.

Maiden Castle, that ancient group of earthworks with its evidences of urban development in the later prehistoric period, was one of his special interests. When he pulled the taxi up inside the entrance, he offered to walk along with his passengers and tell them what he knew about it. His information, he explained, had been gathered from talks given by field workers while the excavations were being carried on in 1935 and 1936. And very well indeed he pieced together the facts he had gleaned about the old fortress-town which, in places, shows evidences of eight outworks, or lines of defense.

Dorset Horned Sheep

Roaming around on its grassy knolls and embankments, among Dorset horned sheep which kept them closely cropped, he pointed out the eastern rise which had been the site of a characteristic Neolithic village. Then, after being abandoned for about 15 centuries, Maiden Castle, he explained, became the site of an Early Iron Age community and, later, of a Roman settlement.

Pointing out the Dew Pond, as they passed it on their way to the east entrance, the little taxi driver reminded them that Thomas Hardy had been born in the village of Higher Bockhampton, a couple of miles away, in the parish of Stinsford.

Driving them down to Abbotsbury that afternoon, he pointed out in the distance "Max Gate," a house on Wareham Road where Hardy lived and which his sister had recently bought.

Outside Dorchester, the travelers had their first sight of "blue bells," on long slender stems forming a blue haze over the green turf in which they grew.

"They are called bluebells locally, but we must not confuse them with the real bluebells of Scotland," explained their mother. "These are really wild hyacinths."

A day or two later, the travelers started for Cerne Abbas on an afternoon bus.

Ethel C. Ince

It's Not Very Cold at the Pole

Most people think that the North Pole is the coldest place on earth, but that is certainly not the case. As a matter of fact, the temperature at the Pole in summertime is rarely below freezing point, and usually averages 31 degrees Fahrenheit.

Of course, it isn't what you might call warm at the North Pole. But it might surprise you to know that a temperature was recorded on the ice floe near the Pole, in June of this year, which was only two degrees less than the early morning one recorded at the same time in parts of England.

If you want to find the coldest place on earth you must go to North Central Siberia. There the thermometer rushes down and down, finally registering 90 or more degrees below zero.

The coldest town on earth is Oi-Mekon in Siberia. Here temperatures are often lower than 102 degrees Fahrenheit, and water that is thrown from a bucket freezes before touching the ground, breaking into splinters of ice instead of splashing as it would do in less chilly places. The people in this town, however, don't worry about the cold very much, because the air is extremely dry, and the lack of wind enables them to go about in their ordinary winter clothing.

At the Sign of the YHA

By Laurence Batty

If you happen to spend your holidays in any of the well-known touring districts of Britain, you may often come across the YHA monogram. You may see it outside an old house, or a farm, or even a disused school. As there will be nothing else on the sign-post except these three letters, it may be a mystery to you.

Yet every evening young men and women all over the country are looking out for this sign. They are members of the Youth Hostels Association, a movement which enables them to explore their own country, and many others as well, far more cheaply than they could if they had to stay at hotels and boarding houses. A nightly lodging in England costs them one shilling, with an extra shilling or so for supper and for breakfast. The hostels are arranged in groups and chains, the distance between them being sufficient for a day's journey.

Let us suppose that we are arriving at a hostel about six o'clock in the evening after a good old tramp or ride. Some of us come on bicycles and some on foot; some come alone, and some in groups of twos and threes.

A Busy Evening

We always want a wash before supper, and immediately the humorous side of this delightful life begins, for the hostels are planned as economically as possible, and washing accommodation is usually pretty primitive. At some places there is no washing room at all, and one has to mange as best one can in the river. But in spite of these difficulties, we eventually make ourselves sufficiently tidy to join the ladies in the dining-room.

Some members are energetic enough to cook their own meals, each hostel having a special kitchen available for their use. Those who don't feel like doing it themselves, can have a dinner cooked by the warden for about one shilling and threepence. The warden and his wife are the father and mother of the hostel, and although they may have hundreds of visitors every week, they try to satisfy the individual wishes of each one.

We act as our own waiters and waitresses during dinner, and afterwards we wash up our own dishes. One of the reasons why youth hostels are so cheap is because we all take a share in the work.

Soon we are back in the Common Room again, planning our routes for the next day. Sometimes we change our plans, if we hear of a better route from another member. I remember discovering some of the most wonderful scenery I have ever been in by following the directions of another guest I met at a youth hostel.

Often we have games or community singing. In many hostels there is a piano in the Common Room, but even if there is not, that fact need not prevent you from having a musical evening. A fine singsong was arranged in one place by a guest who happened to have a mouth organ.

We frequently meet visitors from other countries in our English hostels, for the movement, which started in Germany, has spread all over the world, and members of the Youth Hostels organization in any country are welcomed at every hostel no matter where they may be. These meetings are not formal occasions.

No "Foreigners"

We do not get together to hear lectures or to take part in debates, and we do not even mention the weighty problems of the world unless they happen to crop up naturally in the course of conversation. But when you have helped an American to dry dishes, or sat outside the hostel with a guest from The Netherlands and watched the sun setting behind the distant hills, or climbed those hills in company with one from Germany, you forget there is such a word as "foreigner." These friendly contacts between members of different countries teach us that all young people have the same love for the open-air life and the beauties of nature, and in this way the true unity and brotherhood of man is demonstrated.

At last the warden comes in to remind us that it is ten o'clock and time for bed. One by one, we bid our friends good night and make our way to the dormitories. These are usually large rooms furnished with double-decker beds like the bunks in a ship. We bring our own sleeping bags with us, but mattresses, pillows, and blankets are provided by the hostel. To convert these into a comfortable couch is not so easy as it may appear, but with practice, our efforts improve, and we are soon sound asleep.

After breakfast next morning, we all help to tidy up the hostel. Some are armed with brushes, some with dusters; some wash up the breakfast dishes, and the rest do anything that needs to be done. With so many hands at work our duties last but a few minutes, and then we are ready to set forth once more.

Adventure in a 50-Foot Yawl

Two young boys, David Walsh and Sidney Smith, are at the moment on their way from Australia to Scotland in a 50-foot yawl. They are Australian Rover Scouts, and their object is to reach Scotland in time to attend the World Rover Moot, which is to be held there next year.

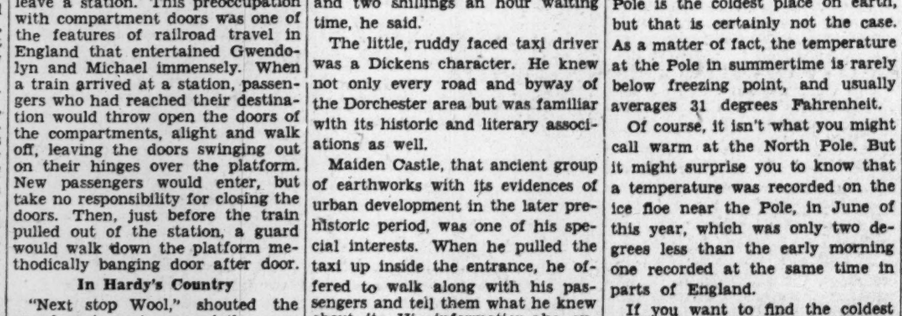
It is possible that the boys, who had not been to sea before, might never have contemplated so adventurous a trip had it not been for the daring young Polish Sea Scout, Wladyshaw Wagner, who set sail from Gdynia, Poland, five years ago on a round-the-world voyage in a 28-foot yacht, and who is accompanying them on the present occasion.

David and Sidney have put every bit of their savings into their boat, and before setting out admitted that they were completely "broke." But that fact did not appear to have daunted them in the least.

Wagner was only 18 when, in company with another Polish Sea Scout, he set sail for his stupendous trip. He arrived at Sydney, Australia, in May, 1936, after passing Denmark, Holland, France, the Bay of Biscay, Casablanca, Morocco and Dakar, from which point he started on his 2,000-mile Atlantic crossing which took seven weeks.

Those weeks will not soon be forgotten, for he and his companion not only met with huge seas but were faced with a serious lack of drinking water. After a terrific buffeting, they reached the Panama Canal, where they were forced to get rid of their boat and buy a partially constructed hull, 48 feet long, which Wagner undertook to build himself. This new boat took them as far as Suva, where it was sold, the two boys traveling the remaining distance by steamer.

Wagner was exactly the kind of companion the two young Scouts wanted, and it did not take them long, after meeting him, to make all arrangements for the great adventure. Somewhere on the high seas the three intrepid voyagers are heading towards their goal. The story of the trip will make good telling round the camp fire next year.



Three Jolly Mice From Ancient Persia

These three mice were drawn by a Persian about six hundred years ago. They seem like any little creature of the same family that we may see today scampering across the kitchen floor in search of something to nibble.

The Persians were good story-tellers and very clever at drawing pictures to illustrate their stories. They knew how to make the subjects seem true-to-life. But they did more, for they wished their drawings to look handsome as well as seem real. The little leaves sprouting from the ground make a prettier picture; they help also to fill in all the empty spaces that are left. Even if these leaves do not look exactly like real ones, they make us think of real leaves, and at the same time they are ornaments.

"Three Mice" is now in the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, Massachusetts. The picture is done in ink on a silk background touched with gold.

Adventures Between Covers

Book Reviews

New Zealand Episode

Bankruptcy of the Cornish bank in New Zealand marked the ending of a chapter in the family history of the Cornishes, as told in "Seventeen Chimneys," by Theodore A. Harper.

Through the years, as his colonial successes had grown, the Hon. John Cornish had built the rambling house with its luxuriant lawns and flower gardens, called Bridewell after the ancestral manor-house with its seventeen chimneys in England.

New Bridewell and the young Cornishes had grown up together; at the time of the crash Robert, the third son, was alone to face the family disaster. He returned from the mountains, where he had been with the herds on the range, to find the bailiff in charge of Bridewell, and his parents with the younger children prolonging a visit in England.

Gone were his hopes for Oxford with an engineer's career to follow. Too dazed to make decisions for his future, he spent days of isolation in the bush country of the Maoris. The loyal friendship of two people, Ann Langstaff and the rector, meant much to him. When he determined to take the New Zealand training and become a mining engineer, his fight for an education gave him various and thrilling adventures.

* * *

A Boy and a Truck

Another good adventure story with the setting of the present day, in which the red-headed hero, Tom Ballard, gets a job in life for himself, is "T-Model Tommy," by Stephen W. Meader.

Tom's one business asset was his old T Model Ford truck, and its shabby looks were not encouraging as an attraction for new customers. He was successful in a trade for a better truck, and his adventures in building up a trucking business so that he would not be an applicant for a WPA job are speedy and exciting. His dealings with hijackers on the routes to the markets, east into New York and west into Pennsylvania, have moments as breathless in excitement as the mystery raids on the New England stage-coach route in Mr. Meader's book of last year "Who Rides in the Dark?"

Red sky in the morning,
Prentice lads take warning:

Some such words, signalling caution, should have been stirring in the thoughts of young Godfrey Ingram, the hero of "At the Sign of the Golden Compass," by Eric Kelly, on the morning of a day in June in the year 1576. He was in Blackfriars London, on his way to his employment as head apprentice at the printing establishment of Thomas Vautrollier.

So swiftly did events follow upon the discovery that the presses had been illegally used the previous night that, in desperate flight from false accusations, he finds himself, by nightfall, aboard a ship in Her Majesty's merchant fleet headed for Leyden. The English ship was attacked by Spanish marauders. After a second hairbreadth escape, by some strange chance Godfrey wandered to the door of Christopher Plantin's new printing house.

Monsieur Plantin's press room was at its busiest, everybody working to complete the priceless book upon which Monsieur Desjourdains had been working for 3 years or more. Pierre's experiences in that famous printing plant brought him into close friendship with Monsieur Desjourdains and his grand-daughter Lucile. When an enemy brought the whole work of the author's life to naught, Pierre was again much involved as the press itself was almost brought to ruin. It was not until after he had lived through the perilous days in Antwerp, when its citizens were at the mercy of mutinous Spanish soldiers, that he was cleared, at last, of the charge that forced him to flee from his native country.

Fun in Fiction

An omnibus of amusing stories is the new "Boy Scouts Year Book of Fun in Fiction," by Franklin K. Matthiews. They are the short stories by popular authors that have appeared in Boys' Life, the Boy Scout magazine.

It is a marvellously well chosen collection, every story well seasoned with humor. Some are animal tales, but the majority have home and school settings with situations that are bound to produce good long laughs.

Sources of Culture

Three books that no one who is interested in ancient history will want to miss are, "They Wrote on Clay," edited by George G. Cameron; "Never to Die," by Josephine Mayer and Tom Prideaux; and "Pottery of the Ancients," by Helen E. Stiles.

"They Wrote on Clay" is an enlargement of a talk once given by the late Professor Edward Chiera, when he was guiding some visitors through the exhibition halls of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. Only a scholar gifted with the inner eye of knowledge can bring to us the messages from these ancient "books of clay."

"Never to Die" is an anthology of Egyptian literature. Of the recent finds in Egypt, the works of art have naturally received most publicity. Less widely known has been the gradual discovery of an Egyptian literature. The commentators of this volume believe this work of theirs presents, for the first time, the Egyptians' writings in close relation to the life of the people, their art and their history. These people loved life and their life was interesting and various. The Egyptians accounted it wisdom, we are told, "to make a happy day."

"Pottery of the Ancients" is a handbook that assembles for a beginner in the study of ceramics excellent information, with well chosen examples of the work of the ancient potters. This book is particularly interesting in connection with the study of history. A modern crafter also will find it full of inspiration.

History in Story Form

History stories of England that will appeal to those who like to read of real people as if they were kings and queens or characters in fairy tales, is "Kings and Things," by H. E. Marshall. Told in prose that has a good deal of a ballad swing, the tales begin with the Roman conquerings, when "ever and ever so long ago there was a very important King kind of person called Julius."

Handcraft Helps

A new book on handicraft, designed to make holidays times to remember with things that nimble fingers can make, is "Holiday Handicraft," by Nina R. Jordan. Month by month, the holidays are on the march from Christmas round to Thanksgiving. The book ends with slight chapters on gifts in general, special gifts for birthdays, and suggestions for the making of very simple costumes.

Let's Have Fun

In the foreword of "Parties," by Hazel Carter Maxon, the author says there is just one essential of every party. It is—fun. A good party must be good fun.

Fun is one thing for the youngster, another for the sub-deb, and still another thing for older people. Therefore, her book is divided into three parts: Parties for youngsters; Parties for the Young-and-Limber; Parties for People-Who-Like-to-Stay-Young.

Each party is complete from invitation to goodby. All kinds of parties are planned from Bubble Blowouts for the young to Hot-Dog-Wagon kitchen frolics and a Dickens party with a Cratchitt dinner for guests of various ages. Even if some of the parties seem elaborate, the ideas are adaptable.

Mary A. Whitney

* * *

Mountain Climbers

A fine story of a summer holiday in the heights of Bernese Oberland is "High Holiday," by Elizabeth Yates. It is a tale of a boy and his plucky young sister who were having their first taste of real mountain climbing. From their beloved guide, Fritz, they learned the technique of treating mountains with respect in order to seize their summits, and were taught that the mountain world is not a playground but a testing place for character.

Michael and Merry, with Uncle Toby, arrived at the little Swiss chalet in August, and all the gentle beauty of the landscape was added to the stern exploits among the heights.

Miss Yates, herself an experienced climber, combines in "High Holiday" a fund of technical information with a thrilling story. Through it, the character of thirteen-year-old Merry is cleverly portrayed. Not only does she conquer the Rubli and the Wildhorn, but proves that a girl is every whit as brave and efficient a climber as a boy.

Galaxy of Surprises

All that happened in the Little House at the top of the Rise, which had been lent to Brunhild and her grown-up cousin Francesca while the owner was abroad, appears in "On the Rise."

One surprise followed another in rapid succession. Every ring at the front door bell brought news of fresh happenings, or unaccountable disappearances of people as well as things—including a small boy whose loss would have ruined the gaiety of the Christmas festivities had not the young people turned themselves into an efficient band of detectives and deciphered a code which might well have baffled Scotland Yard. Behind it all, and purring his way contentedly through the tale, is the "Little Grey Gentleman from Malta," an unusual cat, whose activities on the scullery shelf led to the most impressive discovery of all.

On the Fairway

In "Family Golf," fourth volume in the Tales of Sport and Games Series, Eleanor E. Helme not only weaves the main subject into a delightful tale but manages, at the same time, to give the young enthusiast excellent instruction on the best way of becoming a first-class player. The author, who has played golf for England, and is the Golfing Editor of the "Bystander," is well qualified to write on the game.

The necessity for converting rough fields into a golf course on which to play during the summer holidays, turned the young people into competent amateur groundsmen, and incidentally gives valuable lessons on many points, while the local matches and golf championships in which they took part are the means of introducing a wealth of information which will aid the keen player.

Earlier volumes in the series were, "Tennis Shoes," by Noel Streatfeild; "The Saturday Match, (cricket), by Hugh de Selincourt, and "Two Boys Go Sailing," by Conor O'Brien.

D. A. L.

Seventeen Chimneys, by Theodore A. Harper. New York: The Viking Press. $2.

T-Model Tommy, by Stephen W. Meader. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Co. $2.

At the Sign of the Golden Compass, by Eric Kelly. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.

Boy Scouts Year Book of Fun in Fiction, by Franklin K. Matthews. New York: Appleton-Century Company $2.

They Wrote on Clay, the Babylonian Tablets Speak Today, by Edward Chiera. Edited by George G. Cameron. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $3.

Never to Die, the Egyptians in their Own Words, by Josephine Mayer and Tom Prideaux. New York: The Viking Press. $3.50.

Pottery of the Ancients, by Helen E. Stiles. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

Kings and Things, by H. E. Marshall. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. $2.

Holiday Handicraft, by Nina R. Jordan. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $2.

Parties, by Hazel Carter Maxon. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc. $2.50.

High Holiday, by Elizabeth Yates. London: A. & C. Black. 2/6d net.

On The Rise, by Doris Twinn. London: Religious Tract Society. 3/6d net.

Family Golf, by Eleanor E. Helme, with a Foreword by Joyce Wethered. London: Dent. 5s. net.

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Hoover Lauds Roosevelt Peace Plea, But Assails 'Political Immorality'

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 29 (AP)—The hand of Former President Hoover was extended today to his Democratic successor, President Roosevelt, for efforts to promote world peace in a time of crisis, but, in the Former President's own words, his gloves "are off" for a fight against "political immorality" in conducting the Nation's business.

He launched that fight last night before an audience of 10,000 persons at a Republican rally here, and announced he would enlarge upon his views in two other addresses—at Hartford, Conn., Oct. 17, and at Spokane, Wash., Nov. 5—bearing in mind "we are within six weeks faced with a national election of the highest importance."

"The efforts of our Government to maintain peace deserve our full support," Mr. Hoover said in prefacing his attack on the Administration.

He interpolated into his text: "The President will find every Republican and every thinking person behind him in that effort."

From congratulation, he turned to fire a one-hour salvo of charges: that the Roosevelt Administration has gorged political offices with 300,000 occupants without civil service examination; that WPA and other relief work has been infested by vote-getting policies; that finances have been juggled so deceitfully as to turn such Democrats as Senator Carter Glass of Virginia against the party in power; and that a propaganda machine is now at work which costs at least $20,000,000 a year to operate.

The Hoover Broadside

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 29—Following are salient excerpts from the nationally broadcast address of Former President Hoover delivered here last night:

Mr. Roosevelt has now offered the New Deal as the basis of a new political party. He summons all liberals to join or be cast into outer darkness. I absolutely reject his interpretation of the terms Liberal and Conservative. . . .

When we come to questions of immorality in government there can be no soft and respectful argument. The only emotion appropriate to immorality is indignation. That is the time to take the gloves off. They are off.

These moral forces which affect the character and the soul of a people will control its destinies. Where they enter government they far transcend all political partisanship. The progress of mankind is in proportion to the advancement of truth and justice. Standards of truth and justice are what we usually call morals.

I have little need to define moral standards. The American people learn them at their mother's knee. They include not only money honesty. They include telling the whole truth. They include keeping one's word. They include fidelity to public trust.

No Place for Hypocrisy

They exclude hypocrisy. They exclude creation of hate. Half-truth, hypocrisy and hate are departments in the art of demagogues. The polite phrase for all this is intellectual dishonesty. . . .

During the last six years the growth of the cancerous idea that there are two standards of morals in American life has been foisted on the American people. That malignant idea is that political morals are a lower code than private morals. The apology for this double standard for government has been that the end, or to use New Deal words, "the objective," justifies the means.

That is, if you can get away with it. That is the very gospel of dictatorship. That whole idea is a violation of the very foundation of Christian ethics. Wrong conduct creates moral degeneration which defeats the end. In practice it works out that government must be conducted by fooling the majority of the people all the time or buying them part of the time

Damages Whole People

When citizens are crooked among themselves the damage falls mostly upon themselves. And it may affect their chances in the Life Eternal. But when government is immoral, it damages the the morals of a whole people.

And let me say at once I do not claim that political morals have been perfect in this Republic under any political party. There have been sporadic incidents and there have been black spots which have been our shame. But during the past six years there has been systematic degeneration. . . .

I propose to illustrate what I mean with a few examples. In this single address I can deal only with seven or eight. If you look around you will be able to collect others.

1. At the end of my Administration 83 per cent of all Federal employees had been selected upon merit by the Civil Service Commission. That is the highest figure ever attained. And if a Democratic Congress had been willing it would have been 95 per cent.

During the six years of Mr. Roosevelt's Administration over 300,000 office holders have been politically appointed to the Federal Government. They were without the merit requirement of the Civil Service. And that does not include some 100,000 part-time committee members.

Politics a Text of Merit

As such committee members get little pay Republicans are sometimes eligible. Politics has been the first test of merit in the 300,000. Andrew Jackson's dream of spoils rose to only four or five thousand.

2. Under local administration there was a summoning of community sympathy, a desire to help not alone with relief but with jobs and with encouragement.

Today, instead of being viewed as unfortunate and entitled to aid these Americans are being unjustly ridiculed as lazy parasites. But worse than even this, great numbers of self-reliant people are being inexorably moulded into the hopelessness of a permanent army of relief.

A hierarchy of officials is being built whose jobs depend on keeping people on relief. And American youth is being poured into this mold. It is sheer madness. A class wall of hate and fear of those on relief is growing daily.

And now, national sympathy is being defiled by politics. Harry Hopkins and Aubrey Williams handle billions of your money given for relief of these distressed people. Messrs. Hopkins and Williams have the power in this Republic to say who shall have bread and who shall not.

Told How to Vote

You will recollect the trick words by which these men this last June effectually told people on relief how to vote—or else.

Ripped of all disguises and all intellectual dishonesty, the statements of these men were a direction to these millions and their wives and relatives how to vote. . . .

And you know and I know that moral corruption by expenditure of these huge sums of public money penetrates every county and every village. The indignant citizen used to roll up his sleeves and with his neighbors hope to clean corruption in his own town. But when it floods from Washington, what hope has he to stem the tide? . . .

3. We may take up another spot where a contribution could be made to higher morals. A Republican Administration in 1925 passed a Corrupt Practices Act prohibiting corporations from contributing to political funds. That law was founded upon public morals. It seems that the New Deal considers it a reactionary measure.

In a liberal spirit, something over a year ago, Mr. Roosevelt personally autographed several hundred blank sheets of paper.

Used as Propaganda

These autographs turned up in Democratic propaganda books. These books could be produced for about 50 cents per copy. On Aug. 12, 1937, the Congress was asked to investigate the selling of these books to corporations for $250 apiece in Mr. Farley's name.

Mr. Farley is appointed by and responsible to Mr. Roosevelt. Perhaps these corporations were collecting autographs. But Mr. Roosevelt's autograph can be bought in the bookshops for 95 per cent less than $250.

4. There is another department of current government morals. That has to do with financial honor in government business. We can select from a wide display of samples. . . .

Mr. Roosevelt uses the expression "a layman's budget" every autumn. It serves effectively for the annual pledge of a balanced budget. And in the spring it serves to explain the deficit. Apparently in these days a pledge in the fall becomes an objective in the spring. And that postpones the feelings of the taxpayer. . . .

Destroy Personal Conscience

5. I have recently visited many countries of totalitarian government—Dictatorships, Fascists, Socialists, or Nazis. Their slogans are social conscience and social justice. But their outstanding characteristic is degradation of personal conscience.

As an example of personal conscience, we might examine the reasons given and the methods used by Mr. Roosevelt in his attempt to pack the Supreme Court. . . .

6. It never has taken much effort or literary skill to tell the truth about what goes on in government. Yet this Administration has installed some hundreds of skilled propagandists. The deluge of free mail sent out by the Government Departments in 1937 would have required $34,000,000 in postage if they paid it.

In the last year of my Administration it was $9,000,000. That increase by nearly 400 per cent does not include Congressional mail either. Surely it now takes a powerful effort to tell the truth. The increase is not devoted to unfavorable news about government activities.

Propaganda by Radio

But beyond all this is the radio. Every hour of the day somewhere in the country some person is painting the glories of this abundant life, or, to use the more recent term, "our objectives."

The whole of this propaganda is impregnated with suppression of fact, the distortion of statistics, the creation of misleading slogans, the building of prejudice or hate. . . .

The first weapon of dictatorship is organized propaganda. . . .

7. And there are the moral aspects of stirring ill-will, conflict, and hate. Class hate is the rock upon which every republic has been wrecked. And this is the most classless nation yet born. And hate is preached from the White House for the first time. I shall not go further into it than to say it has set worker against employer, employer against worker, worker against worker.

Is It Liberalism?

8. Mr. Roosevelt invites the American people to join his New Deal Party which he calls Liberal. We can explore whether it is a party of liberalism and present at the same time a sample of hypocrisy and mass propaganda by government.

The true Liberal school of thought recognizes the purpose of Liberalism as more liberty and the advancement of political morals. Are these exhibits of political morals evidence of Liberalism?

Many of Mr. Roosevelt's objectives are hoary with reaction. They include the destruction of the independence of the judiciary. That dates with Charles I. They include a new and avowed campaign to destroy the independence of the legislative arm. That dates with George III. It involves a centralization of government which invades the independence of local government. That is one of Mr. Hitler's successful ideas. . . .

Are these Socialist enterprises of our government liberalism? Is this Nazi dictation to labor, farmers, and business liberalism?

If this sort of stuff is liberal, then George III, Hitler, Stalin, and Boss Tweed are liberals. . . .

Conclusion

I have never made an address in debate on public questions without offering a positive and constructive alternative. I do so most cheerfully upon this subject tonight.

First. Be honest. Integrity lives not alone in the pocket. It lives also in the mind.

Second. Re-establish morals as the first objective of government. Give the nation leadership in moral regeneration as the road to national security. Greed and hate can be more easily cured by moral standards than by policemen. The people take their moral tone from those who occupy high office.

Third. Return the administration of relief to non-partisan local committees even if the Federal Goevrnment pays 95 per cent of their expenditure. That will stop its political prostitution. It will better serve the destitute.

Fourth. Demand the whole patronage system be abolished. Demand that Congress put every single official except a few at the top under Civil Service Merit System. Demand that every single appointee during the past six years be required to take merit examinations open to any competitor.

Fifth. Amend the Corrupt Practices Act to provide instant dismissal and jail for any of these job holders who speaks out loud on politics, and take the enforcement out of partisan hands.

Sixth. Repudiate the whole idea that the end or the "objective" justifies the means. Every one of these samples I have cited is the exact practice of this grim doctrine. That doctrine is a violation of the whole Christian ethics. It is the philosophy of all dictatorship. . . .

Co-operative University President

Dr. Karl Leebrick of Kent, Ohio, University Aids His Wife in Hobby

The new college executive is here shown on a rickety chair assisting Mrs. Leebrick in engraving and etching. Copies of her work hang on the walls of the little studio. Dr. Leebrick believes that a college should encourage friendliness in its efforts to develop leadership.

Development of Friendliness Called Essential in College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KENT, Ohio—A harmonious association of teachers and students, seeking truth and happiness, is envisioned by Dr. Karl Leebrick, new President of Kent State University.

"A university should be a friendly place," he says, "a community of students and faculty working together to develop leadership and to search for truth so that society can continue to develop and make individual happiness and success greater. Individuality must be preserved, and yet people must learn to live together more profitably and with less friction, and to make use of available material and spiritual resources to the fullest possible extent."

In this respect he believes in the fullest discussion of controversial subjects, particularly those affecting Government.

"It is the only way that the merits and weaknesses of public questions can be brought out," he said. "The other fellow's view is important."

He is inclined to think that in the immediate past too much emphasis has been placed on physical science and that as a result education has been somewhat onesided.

"Today we should pay a little more attention to such subjects as sociology and economics," he said. "We must learn better how to get along with each other and to consider the needs of all."

Dr. Leebrick plans to co-ordinate the various schools and colleges at Kent to form a better operating university. He wants a stronger college of liberal arts, a better school of business administration, and will develop a graduate school. Music and fine arts departments will also receive attention.

The new President is a hearty believer in college athletics. In his teaching days he was a football and baseball coach. "But," he said, "we want men on our athletic teams who are bona fide students and we must resist the temptation to overemphasize athletics. We do not want to commercialize sports. We will not go out and hire players."

Two new athletic fields are soon to be constructed at Kent, based upon a Federal grant of $225,000 for a WPA program. A new dormitory, Engleman Hall, has just been completed and funds will soon be available for the construction of a $650,000 natural science building. A total of over $1,000,000 is being spent on buildings and improvements to the present plant, now valued at $3,500,000.

The institution was established in 1911 as a normal school. In 1929 it became a liberal arts college, and four years ago the State Assembly gave it a university standing. Attendance last year was 2,007 and Dr. Leebrick says present indications are that there will be a 20 per cent increase this fall. As the University is located in the most populous quarter of the State, a continuation of its rapid growth is looked for.

Dr. Leebrick took over the direction of the University this summer, coming from Syracuse University, where he was Dean of the liberal arts college. He succeeds Dr. James O. Engleman.

Public Is to Assist Army In War Game New to U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILSON, N. C., Sept. 29—The United States Army has completed plans for the first war games of their kind ever to be held in the United States.

Between Oct. 10-17 around 15,000 civilians in Eastern Carolina will take part in a series of air war maneuvers in this section as they will conduct the first communications system of its kind ever attempted in this country.

Using Fort Bragg, N. C., as the defense headquarters of the Blue Army and Langley Field, Va., as the headquarters of the "enemy" planes of the Black Army, the United States War Department will put on a series of war maneuvers that will engulf Eastern Carolina from Norfolk, Va., and the Virginia line on the north to Wilmington, N. C., on the south.

This week the Army is spending its time in this section instructing some 15,000 appointed civilian observers in the art of communications in the games and army message centers have been set up at Wilson, New Bern and Fayettville in North Carolina.

Eastern Carolina has been mapped out in eight-mile squares, and there will be five civilian observers in each square during the war games. These observers will be in constant touch with Fort Bragg, the defense headquarters, by telephone, while each of the message centers will also be in touch with defense headquarters by teletype. Fort Bragg and the Black Army headquarters in Langley Field, Va., will also be in constant touch with one another by the means of the teletype.

In the message centers, Wilson, New Bern and Fayettville in North Carolina, special headquarters will be set up in the telephone company offices in the towns.

District chiefs and County Chiefs have been appointed by the Government from among the civilians in the defense area and these chiefs will appoint the observers in their areas. Meetings between these chiefs and the observers and regular army men will be held between now and Oct. 10 to map out plans for the coming "war."

On Oct. 2 a "dry" raid will be held among the observers at which time "canned" messages will be given then to transmit to Fort Bragg, defense headquarters, in an effort to test the accuracy of the communications system. The defense army is headed by General F. Q. C. Gardner at Fort Bragg.

Observers have been instructed to go to the telephone immediately they see the "enemy" planes approaching and to simply say "flash" over the phone. Immediately they will be connected with the defense headquarters. The number of, planes, their direction, and heights must be estimated by the civilian observers.

At Fort Bragg a great wall map of the section will be in place with electric lights on it and as each eight mile square section of eastern Carolina reports the presence of planes the lights on the map will light up.

Local radio stations and forest fire towers will also be used as observation posts during the war games

The War Department in Washington is conducting the maneuvers for two reasons. One, to see how civilians will react under the circumstances and, two, to see how reliable and accurate telephonic communication would be in case of war.

Despite the inroads of science in the matter of radio and television since the World War the communication's system of the maneuvers will be almost entirely by telephone and commercial telephone at that.

Kindnesses to 'Poor' Rich Woman Brings Fortune to Two in New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—It's an O. Henry story with a typical surprise ending—this true-life tale of how a former assistant theater manager and a ballet dancer were kind to a lonely woman and reaped an estimated $1,000,000 reward.

The woman was Mrs. Edna Morss Allin Elliott, quaint haunter of film houses who became known as "New York's champion movie fan."

She passed on last Friday in her three-story brownstone house in West Eighty-eighth Street.

Her will disclosed she had left securities and $80,000 in jewels to Rosalie Spatcher, ballet dancer, and the residue to William J. Reilly, former assistant manager of the Roxy Theater. They had "helped to make the recent years of my life more pleasant," Mrs. Elliott wrote in her will.

Mr. Reilly said when he first met Mrs. Elliott in 1927 he thought she was poor—she wore old-fashioned dresses with leg o' mutton sleeves—and arranged for her to have front row seats every Thursday when the theater changed its program. Afterward he would discuss the show with her briefly.

The theater closed temporarily in 1932 and Mr. Reilly lost his job. He never saw Mrs. Elliott again.

She then began attending Radio City Music Hall and during rehearsals Miss Spatcher often walked over to chat with the lonely old woman in the front row seat. She never knew Mrs. Elliott's identity or saw her outside the theater.

It wasn't until yesterday that Mr. Reilly learned of his fortune. He said he had dodged Mrs. Elliott's lawyer for several days—thinking they were trying to serve him with a summons.

New Lord Mayor Elected in London

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Maj. Sir Frank H. Bowater, former Sheriff of London, was elected Lord Mayor today in a picturesque ceremony at Guild Hall. Sir Frank will take office Nov. 9.

U. S. Capitalists Back Bund, Dies Investigator Intimates

WASHINGTON (AP)—A House Committee on un-American activities received testimony Sept. 28 that certain "Fascist-minded" American industrialists probably were supporting an organized Nazi movement in the United States.

The testimony was given by John C. Metcalfe of Chicago, a slight young man with a Hitler-like mustache, who became a member of the German-American Bund to study its operations from the inside. He is an investigator for the committee now.

Mr. Metcalfe said some of the evidence he had obtained indicated a link between "high up American industrialists" and the Bund. He did not name them, but suggested that with further inquiry "we would be able to get definite and tangible proof that something of this sort exists and who these people are."

"The evidence we already have shows them to be very influential and very powerful industrialists in the United States," he added.

Previously Mr. Metcalfe had testified that Nazi activities in this country "are traceable to and linked with Government-controlled agencies in Germany," and, unless checked, may cause "great unrest and serious repercussions."

He described the Bund as an organization devoted to the dissemination of Nazi propaganda; composed almost entirely of Germans, both aliens and naturalized Americans, who have come here since the World War; and as similar to German minorities in other countries—"for instance, the Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovakia."

Mr. Metcalfe asserted, however, that about nine-tenths of the German-American element of the United States opposed Bund activities and believed the organization had done more harm than good to German-American relations.

He said the Bund planned to draft men from its storm troop division for a "sabotage machine and spy net to be put in operation in the event that the United States should go to war with Germany."

Mr Metcalfe said he was a member of a unit at Astoria, Long Island, and that Hermann Schwarzmann, leader of the post, told the storm troops there last June 17 that when the people "rise up" in America "there will be bloodshed and fighting," and "we shall have to do our part."

Bund activities are concentrated in the New York area, he testified.

But Milwaukee, Los Angeles, St. Louis, Seattle, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Detroit, and Chicago were mentioned as cities in which the Bund had at least youth organization activities.

CIO Leaders to Decide Policy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—A group of Committee for Industrial Organization leaders assembled here today to decide important questions of policy, including what part the organization will take in the Congressional election campaign.

John L. Lewis, Chairman, called in Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman, Vice-Chairmen, and other leaders.

Informed persons said that in addition to politics they would discuss these matters:

1. Settlement, scheduled for Monday, of the long-standing internal troubles of the United Automobile Workers, one of CIO's largest unions.

2. The time and place of the organization's first general convention this fall.

Homer Martin, President of the UAW and center of that Union's strife, arranged to come here today to discuss what one CIO official said would be "minor matters."

Mr. Murray and Mr. Hillman will announce during a UAW Board meeting here next week their decision as arbiters in the controversy. There have been unconfirmed rumors they will recommend reinstatement of Vice-Presidents Richard Frankensteen, Wyndham Mortimer, and Ed Hall and Secretary-Treasurer George Addes whom the Board expelled several months ago at the climax of dissension which grew out of charges and counter-charges of Communism.

Mr. Hillman apparently has persuaded Mr. Lewis and Mr. Murray to hold the CIO convention immediately after the November elections, rather than before. Pittsburgh is in the lead for selection as the convention city. Mr. Lewis will announce the site next week.

Rising Sun Tavern In Fredericksburg Is Finally Restored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREDERICKSBURG, Va.—The Rising Sun Tavern here, built in 1760 by George Washington's brother, Charles, and famed as the place where "events that shaped the nation" were planned, has been completely renovated and repaired.

Work of restoring the old home where early American figures gathered in the evenings to ponder matters political, did not come too soon. In the attic were found four rafters that had been pierced by cannon balls fired from the guns of General Burnside when he and his army were stationed on the Stafford Heights, across the Rappahannock River.

The rafters were not removed for fear the roof would collapse, but were reinforced and left in place and new ones added.

A new and wider porch, with flagstone steps, adorns the front of the quaint structure. In designing the porch, Philip N. Stern, of Fredericksburg, prominent Virginia architect, who directed the restoration, recognized the fact that the original house did not have a front porch, and the new one was therefore designed frankly as an addition of a later period, but the architectural details are of an early period when porches first came into use.

Minor repairs were made throughout the house, but no important changes. The work was done by the Fredericksburg chapter of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities and cost several thousand dollars.

Metal Trades Urge Labor Law Revision

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 29 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor metal trades unions demanded revisions in New Deal labor legislation and strengthening of the country's national defenses, in closing their annual convention yesterday.

The delegates adopted committee reports calling for changes in the Washington and regional personnel of the National Labor Relations Board, and amendment of the Labor Relations Act making it mandatory for the Labor Board to poll the crafts or classes of workers in industries before designating bargaining units.

The convention endorsed the views of John P. Frey, Metal Trades Department chief, that the Wage-Hour Law placed virtual "commissar control" over workers in the hands of an administrator, and recommended that the full AFL convention next week be asked to act on proposed amendments to the law.

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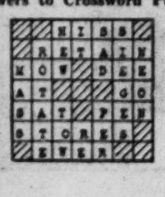

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Santiago Atitlan Rises Just Behind

PEOPLE are always saying that Lake Atitlan is like Lake Como, with the addition of a half-dozen volcanoes; as though you said Beethoven was just like Haydn, with the addition of a romantic temperament—which is to say, not at all. Lake Atitlan is strange and wild; its creation was violent, and its moods are unpredictable. It is also—like Lake Como—beautiful, but this beauty is of the New World, still unknown and surprising. It is, indeed, a new beauty; for Guatemala was still being formed, its mountains folded and its lakes dammed up, long after other places had settled down as quiet countrysides.

* * *

NOW, IN SPITE of the centuries of Indians, in spite of the Spanish conquest and even the modern tourists, Lake Atitlan is still the wild work of nature. Europeans had hardly seen such an environment before the sixteenth century, and it took them about three hundred years to acquire a taste for it. Not until Rousseau got the people of Geneva to turn their houses around and face the Lake, instead of the street, did anyone feel really comfortable with nature. And what qualms would they not have felt if they had faced a lake like this! Here there is none of that neat and classical beauty which the European man imposes on the landscape he loves—that look of being known and cared for. The inhabitants of the Western Hemisphere had quite a different feeling about the relation of man to his environment. They knew that nature was bigger than they; they watched and learned with a humility that taught them more about astronomy than the Egyptians knew, and they seem hardly to have claimed any privileges above the animals and the plants. Before hunting, they begged the gods to forgive them, since they needed food. They tried always to pass through a place without leaving any evidence to mark their having been there.

* * *

WHEN THEY DID build a town, nature was their ally; they piously made use of a lake, as in Mexico, or an isolated plateau, as at Utatlan. So the naturalness of Lake Atitlan is not offended by the towns along its shores. Sheltered in the folds of the hills, built from the native materials, they are almost invisible from the lake. The village of Santiago Atitlan—the capital of the Tzutuhils—seems itself almost a work of nature. The volcano created it, by providing fertile fields enriched with ash, providing in a fall of lava rock both building material and a fortified position. Fortification was necessary, for the three tribes of the highlands were bitterly divided when Alvarado in 1542 came down into Guatemala. No pile of rock could hold out against the Conquistadors, however; Alvarado took the fortress on the rock across the bay, he took the island to which the soldiers swam, and he took the town. At this the chiefs declared (so Alvarado reports) that "hitherto their land had never been broken into nor entered by force of arms; and that since I had forced an entrance, they would be glad to serve his Majesty in any way."

So the people of Atitlan submitted, and Alvarado gave them a new name—St. James—and a church, glass beads and shirts and trousers. Wheat, bananas, pineapples, oranges and coffee followed, with a smattering of the Spanish tongue. For themselves, the people made up the Dance of the Conquistadors, wearing doll-faced masks with golden curls, and foppish finery. Otherwise, things went on much as before. They were a people of tradition, a people with a culture of their own; they were willing to take on this or that from strangers—a new melody for the flute, or a fine instrument like the marimba—but, in the important matters of life, they had long since arranged things suitably.

* * *

WHEN YOU GO to Santiago Atitlan on a market day, therefore, you journey into the past. You will be as astonished as any conquistador at the steep lava-paved streets, high walls, and stone houses all built out of the same rude gray rock. You will exclaim, as Alvarado did, at the bath-houses, the miniature tight little stone houses in the yard for making a steam-bath. For the Spanish report that the Indians "hardly considered a person sane or reasonable who did not bathe every day." There are no tiles in this village—but straw thatch with an inverted pot over the peak—there is no plaster except around the Plaza. And everyone wears red. Imagine a town of gray volcanic rock and dense green tropical foliage, where every woman wears a red skirt, where red cloth is being washed at the lake's edge, and red garments hang over the walls to dry! Imagine a town where they preserve the fashions, and still practice the arts, of five hundred years ago.

There is a good deal, to be sure, that is not pre-Conquest. Up on the hill stands the wreck of a splendid Spanish church, and the Plaza is all too eloquent of passing history, with its imitation Colonial arcade, and its Victorian bandstand covering a once fine Spanish fountain. In the men's costume, the short red-and-white striped trousers and the differently striped red blouse gathered to a full neckband, one sees further evidence of European styles. You stand for a minute astonished at their pirate headgear: the red bandana tied behind, with a hat on top of that—but of course pirate fashions, like those of Atitlan, were set in the fifteenth century. There will also be some machine-made combs and china among the gourds and the pottery whistles, and, sadly enough, blue-jeans and printed calicoes beside the beautiful hand-woven blouses in the market.

* * *

BUT, AS YOU push off from the shore and look back at the village, you know that it will be hard to spoil. How much change and temptation these Indians have already withstood, in dignified contempt! And there are the women coming down for water, in their red skirts and dark blue shawls, the great pottery jars balanced beautifully on their heads. Behind them rises their volcano, Santiago Atitlan, perfect and powerful—before them the lake is iridescent with cloud-shadows and the reflections of great mountains. There is a conviction of ancient lineage in these people, as though they claimed kinship with the volcanoes and the lake. As you draw away over the water—watching the flashes of scarlet from the village—you are swept by respect for this little town, so stubbornly foreign, so content with the wildness of its setting. It is not a place one can dismiss lightly, as "the American Como."

ELIZABETH WILDER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Alan Ivimey

THE MOOT HALL AT ALDEBURGH, SUFFOLK

THE circumstances of this fine old building are most unusual. For we read that, in the reign of Elizabeth, it stood in the middle of its small Suffolk town; while today it is to be found on the town's edge, its weathered face to the sea.

The answer to the riddle is apparently to be found in the upper room, or Council Chamber, of the hall. Here an old map proves that Aldeburgh had streets of houses where the waves are now. Certainly the county of Suffolk has lost hundred of acres to the sea, since the days when a little Saxon community had its *moot* or meeting on this spot. And the seaward half of the town has just gradually disappeared—eleven houses were washed away in one day in 1779—leaving the Moot or town hall to confront the waves alone.

It seems to have tamed them efficaciously, for the waters have not dared to lay hands on the Moot Hall; in fact, the coast has actually (and literally) gained ground in this locality during the last century.

The building's real age is not known, but it was there in the sixteenth century. And in it the price of herrings, by which no less than eight hundred fishermen got their living in those days, and the ways and means to pay the king's taxes (or not, as the case might be), and other serious questions were talked out. Down below, in the nether storey, was the town gaol which last did duty in 1894.

The walls are half-timbered, with a brick filling backed by Suffolk flints. The bargeboard under the gable eaves shows that Aldeburgh folk respect their old friend enough to restore and repair it when necessary. No contemporary building is left near by to keep it company; but just behind, and facing the pleasant strip of turf on which the hall sits as on a carpet, a row of late Georgian houses with white fronts and green shutters have now become at least mildly venerable. With over a century to their credit, they make a restful and natural setting for their neighbor, with its three or four hundred summers' seniority.

Exploits of the Martha's Vineyard Pilots

AMONG the salty breeds of Martha's Vineyard, the pilots were outstanding. They were like the whalers in that they did not follow tradition, because there was none before them; they made it!

It is difficult today for anyone to realize the importance of Martha's Vineyard in the early maritime activities of the country; and yet it was not so long ago that Daniel Webster said of Vineyard Sound: "It is the greatest and busiest sea-lane in the world with the possible exception of the English Channel." He went on to relate how many vessels of various types passed through Vineyard Sound in a day, under his personal observation; he reckoned by the hundreds.

This fleet included the coasting vessels of various types, the West Indiamen, and the foreign ships which stood in on the coast for a landfall, thence steering east or west to make Boston or New York as the case might be.

Because of the great number of vessels from foreign ports that made the Vineyard first on their long passages, the Vineyard pilot became a man of extreme importance and a veritable brotherhood in this profession sprang up on the Vineyard. Not that they were particularly brotherly—unless some pilot from another locality chanced to appear on the scene, when they stood shoulder to shoulder and made the stranger realize that he was indeed in a strange, not to say, hostile land. At other times they were divided into groups, each hailing from a different point on the shore, and the groups possessed nothing in common, their chief ambition in life being to "beat all other gangs."

At West Chop, Lambert's Cove, and Chilmark these groups of pilots had their headquarters, with a lookout station and a regular routine in which each man took his turn at boarding the stranger ships. They used small, round-bottomed boats which could either be sailed or rowed by one man, or hoisted over a ship's side if necessary; and their exploits were many and varied. . . .

These early pilots were nervy, with a sixth sense for detecting shoal water and tide currents. There were no buoys or lighthouses, no beacons or range lights. The pilots learned the channels and their crooks and turns by experience and from older men whose mantles descended upon them. Such men kept rule-books which they made and added to from time to time. These books carried directions including compass-courses, bearings and ranges, likewise soundings and running time to be referred to in fog or storms. Such entries read in this manner: "Sow and Pigs Reef to Tarpaulin Cove, course East and by Southe"; "Western end of Middle Ground Shoal lies where Hilliard Mayhew's house lines over the yellow rock on Spring Point"; "Soundings shoal to five feet at low water." In this manner they preserved the knowledge gained on each trip through the sound and across Nantucket Shoals.

Competent to handle any kind of a vessel under sail, the pilot took command as soon as he reached the quarter-deck, but before this occurred, he frequently had to labor diligently for his fee. On the instant that a strange sail was raised, the boats put off from every point along the shore where pilots congregated. They raced for the prize, and often the pilot boats from Cuttyhunk, across the sound, joined in the contest. Through gales and blizzards, rainstorms and calms, they rowed or sailed, their "mates" wielding an extra pair of oars, or bailing for dear life as the sea slopped aboard. Often the race was won by a matter of inches, the victorious pilot shooting up to the ship's side and grasping the rope ladder an instant ahead of his nearest adversary.—JOSEPH C. ALLEN, in "Tales and Trails of Martha's Vineyard." (Boston: Little Brown.)

Down Come the London Leaves

THE cheerful man who spends his days keeping our road tidy has just gone past my window, his little handcart laden with sacks of dry leaves.

With every puff of cool autumn wind, leaves come eddying down from the great elms, filling the gutters and racing along the pavements with an unfamiliar crackling sound; so that folk turn and say: "There go the leaves!"

Every day for the next few weeks our friend will go up and down the avenue, patiently sweeping and gathering, gathering and sweeping. I wonder if he ever looks up at the densely-covered branches in summer, and reflects that sooner or later most little leaves will find their way into his sack.

Lately the trees have been heavy and dark, but here and there the frost has touched them; and soon, so soon, they will wear the golden dress which is to be their last this season.

* * *

A LONG TIME ago, when there were no houses in our avenue, the great unlopped elms, meeting overhead, formed a golden tunnel. "Lover's Lane" was its name then. The lovers walked beneath on a golden carpet, and the leaves lay undisturbed.

Behind our house other leaves are falling. Apple trees are almost stripped, but pear and cherry leaves blow across a never tidy lawn. My neighbor has been burning his—I can smell the acrid smoke of his bonfire.

For a town dweller, I count myself fortunate. There is so much of beauty around me.

* * *

AT THE END of the avenue, where it emerges into a main thoroughfare, there was once a pond, where carters watered their horses and disturbed the ducks and swans. The horses are off the road now, and the ducks have flown away. The pool, and the little stream which fed it, were coaxed underground by the builders; but water has a way of asserting itself, so that the damp land was given over to lawns and flowering trees, instead of to bricks and mortar.

If February be mild and sunny, the almond trees there will bloom in the forefront of the Pageant of Spring; and pink petals will drift up the road, where now the brown leaves lie. Then will follow the Japanese cherries, shaking out their papery white frills, so lovely in the sunshine—but lovelier still their gleaming snowy masses against the purple darkness of night!

Almond, cherry, red may, acacia, golden laburnum, golden sunshine—summer!

I have not long to wait—
The leaves are falling!

D. W.

Spendthrift

OCTOBER is a spendthrift
All agree.
The birch tree scatters coppers
Recklessly;
The maple wears a crimson gown,
And they are saying up and down
That bittersweet bought out the town
Fabulously!

MARGARET HESS HAY

The Divine Principle, Love

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE thirteenth chapter of I Corinthians Paul points out that though one speaks fluently, possesses an insight into hidden truths, has great understanding, much wisdom, firm faith, and gives freely of his material wealth, if he has not charity—that is, true love—he will not accomplish that which is really worth while.

This becomes clear to us when we understand that God, the divine Principle of all real being, is Love. If our motives are ignoble, our activity is not God-inspired and so falls short of true accomplishment. If, on the other hand, our motives are unselfish, the power of God, omnipotent Love, will be made manifest in our lives, and they will be fruitful. We should let love for God and man be the incentive in all our activities. Then shall we be divinely inspired, and true intelligence, the reflection of divine Mind, will be expressed by us.

Unless we manifest true love we cannot bring lasting good into our experience. True happiness—and who does not desire to be truly happy?—comes only from expressing the nature of God, divine Love. A true sense of health can be gained only as one consciously expresses love.

One who is selfish certainly cannot be truly happy. The exercise of greed, hate, jealousy, and other false qualities also deprives one of joy. Many are coming to see that erroneous attributes are detrimental to health. Since divine Love is Life, the qualities which do not manifest divine Love are not health-giving. But kindness, gentleness, tolerance, patience, gratitude, and other Christlike characteristics, which come from divine Love, are health-giving. The more we manifest these qualities the more abundant is our sense of life. Many who were burdened with sickness have gained the true sense of health as, through the study of Christian Science, they have learned to be more loving.

We all like to have true friends. The only way this may be accomplished is to become a true friend to others. As one maintains in his consciousness the truth that God is Love, and that man reflects universal divine Love, one realizes the true sense of friendship.

Let anyone to whom life seems dreary recognize and acknowledge that man is the expression of divine Love, and he will find many opportunities to be of service to others. The conscientious expression of the nature of the real man, the image and likeness of divine Love, will quickly dispel any false sense of heaviness, and he will realize that being is wholly good, and find himself joyous and free.

If one is laboring under a sense of grief, let him turn to the fact that divine Love's unchanging spiritual universe is the only real universe, and that divine Love's plan is the only real plan. Soon he will find himself usefully active, and, through his true thoughts and true service, he will be lifted above any sense of loss, change, or separation.

Should one seem to be burdened with many duties, he will find that the reflecting of divine Love makes his burdens light. God, divine Love, is expressed through His idea, man. Knowing this, one relinquishes any sense of burden, and greets each day with a joyous sense of freedom.

If one is unemployed, let him recognize that true employment means being governed by divine Love. To such a one came a temporary opportunity to donate his services unselfishly. Soon a good position was offered him. Holding to the fact that man is governed, or employed, by divine Love brings into experience the needed human employment.

The Apostle John says (I John 3:22, 23): "Whatsoever we ask, we receive of him, because we keep his commandments, and do those things that are pleasing in his sight. And this is his commandment, That we should believe on the name of his Son Jesus Christ, and love one another."

On page 572 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Love fulfils the law of Christian Science, and nothing short of this divine Principle, understood and demonstrated, can ever furnish the vision of the Apocalypse, open the seven seals of error with Truth, or uncover the myriad illusions of sin, sickness, and death." And on page 224 she says, "No power can withstand divine Love."

Christian Science offers the one effective cure for all mankind's ills. Divine Love, understood and demonstrated, will end war and solve all economic difficulties. It is the duty and privilege of each one of us to realize daily that God is divine Love, the Principle or Mind of all. Thus are we doing our part toward the establishment of His kingdom on earth.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Den gudomliga Principen, Kärlek

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

I FÖRSTA korintierbrevets trettonde kapitel påvisar Paulus, att även om vi hava talets gåva, äga kunskap i fördolda sanningar, hava gott förstånd, mycken visdom, fast tro och giva frikostigt av våra materiella rikedomar, men icke hava kärlek—det vill säga sann kärlek—skola vi icke utföra något av verkligt värde.

Detta blir klart för oss, när vi förstå, att Gud, den gudomliga Principen för allt verkligt vara, är Kärlek. Om våra motiv äro låga, är vår verksamhet icke inspirerad av Gud, och ger därför icke något verkligt resultat. Om, å andra sidan, våra motiv äro osjälviska, så skall Guds, den allsmäktiga Kärlekens, makt, uppenbaras i vårt liv och göra det fruktbärande. Vi borde låta kärlek till Gud och människan vara drivkraften i alla våra handlingar. Då skola vi bliva gudomligt inspirerade och komma att utrycka sann intelligens, återspeglingen av gudomligt Sinne.

Om vi icke manifestera sann kärlek, kan det bestående goda icke bliva vårt. Sann lycka—och vem önskar ej att bli verkligt lycklig—uppnås endast genom att vi uttrycka Guds, den gudomliga Kärlekens, natur. En sann förnimmelse av hälsa vinnes endast i den mån vi medvetet uttrycka kärlek.

Den som är självisk kan förvisso icke vara verkligt lycklig. Om vi giva uttryck åt snålhet, hat, avund och andra dåliga egenskaper berövas oss även vår glädje. Många börja inse att felaktiga karaktärsegenskaper äro menliga för hälsan. Emedan gudomlig Kärlek är Liv, äro de egenskaper, som icke manifestera gudomlig Kärlek, icke hälsobringande. Men vänlighet, mildhet, fördragsamhet, tålamod, tacksamhet och andra Kristus-lika karaktärsdrag, vilka komma från gudomlig Kärlek, äro hälsobringande. Ju mer vi uttrycka dessa egenskaper, desto rikare blir vår förnimmelse av liv. Många, som varit nedtyngda av sjukdom, ha vunnit den sanna förnimmelsen av hälsa, i den mån de genom studiet av Kristen Vetenskap lärt att vara mer kärleksfulla.

Alla tycka vi om att ha verkliga vänner. Det enda sättet att få sådana vänner är att själv bliva en verklig vän för andra. I den mån vi i vårt medvetande hålla fast vid den sanningen att Gud är Kärlek, och att människan återspeglar universell, gudomlig Kärlek, förverkliga vi för oss det sanna begreppet om vänskap.

Må den för vilken livet ter sig mörkt och dystert inse och erkänna, att människan är uttrycket för gudomlig Kärlek, så skall han finna många tillfällen att bliva till gagn för andra. När han samvetsgrant uttrycker naturen hos den verkliga människan, den gudomliga Kärlekens avbild och likhet, kommer varje falsk förnimmelse av tyngd att snabbt förjagas, och han kommer att förverkliga för sig, att varat är helt och hållet gott, och finna att han själv är glad och fri.

Lider någon under en känsla av sorg, må han då begrunda det faktum, att den gudomliga Kärlekens oföränderliga, andliga universum är det enda verkliga universum, och att den gudomliga Kärlekens plan är den enda verkliga planen. Snart kommer han då att finna, att han är gagneligt verksam, och genom sina rätta tankar och sitt rätta tjänande kommer han att lyftas över varje känsla av förlust, förändring eller skilsmässa.

Tycker sig någon vara tyngd av många plikter, skall han finna, att återspeglandet av gudomlig Kärlek gör hans bördor lätta. Gud, den gudomliga Kärleken, uttryckes genom sin idé, människan. Den som vet detta låter varje känsla av börda fara och hälsar varje dag med en glädjefylld känsla av frihet.

Är någon arbetslös, må han då inse att verkligt arbete innebär att vara styrd av gudomlig Kärlek. En person, som var utan arbete, fick en gång tillfälle att under en kort tid osjälviskt erbjuda sina tjänster och snart därefter erbjöds honom en god anställning. Genom att hålla fast vid det faktum, att människan är styrd av eller i tjänst hos gudomlig Kärlek, gives oss det mänskliga arbete som vi behöva.

Aposteln Johannes säger (I Joh. 3:22, 23): "Vadhelst vi bedja om, det få vi av honom, eftersom vi hålla hans bud och göra, vad som är välbehagligt för honom. Och detta är hans bud, att vi skola tro på hans Sons, Jesu Kristi, namn och älska varandra."

På sidan 572 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] skriver Mary Baker Eddy: "Kärleken uppfyller Kristen Vetenskaps lag, och intet utom denna gudomliga Princip, förstådd och demonstrerad, kan någonsin framkalla synen i Uppenbarelseboken, öppna villfarelsens sju insegel med sanningen eller avslöja syndens, sjukdomens och dödens otaliga illusioner." Och på sidan 224 säger hon: "Ingen makt kan motstå gudomlig Kärlek."

Kristen Vetenskap erbjuder det enda effektiva botemedlet för människoslaktets alla lidanden. Gudomlig Kärlek, förstådd och demonstrerad, skall göra slut på krig och lösa alla ekonomiska problem. Det är en plikt och ett privilegium för var och en av oss att dagligen för oss förverkliga att Gud är gudomlig Kärlek, alltings Princip eller Sinne. På detta sätt göra vi vår del för att upprätta Hans rike på jorden

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Song for Betsy Ross

WITH needle glinting
And candle glowing
She bent her head
To the careful sewing

Of alternate red
And snow-white bars,
And laid in a circle
The five-point stars

On the corner field,
On the lovely blue,
With needle glinting,
O little she knew

How the flag she made
With her simple art
Would stiffen the chin,
And swell the heart

With a pride and love,
O little she thought,
In the candle-light,
That her stitches wrought

A banner for guarding
Mountain and plain
From California
To Maine.

ELAINE V. EMANS

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1938

Relief Issue Discussed By City Managers

Boston man urges that solution lies in placing problem in hands of the local governments.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The nation's city managers meeting in Boston surveyed their No. 1 problem today, relief, and found it not entirely good.

They heard Frank Bane, former Executive Director of the Social Security Board, and now Executive Director of the Council of State Governments, assert that it was the city managers themselves who first pointed out seven years ago that the problem of relief had exceeded the capacities of local government and that a larger portion of the burden must be assumed by the State and Federal Governments.

But the city managers also heard Herman C. Loeffler, secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, reporting on the findings of 18 similar bureaus in the country's largest cities, assert that no solution for the acute problem will be found until it is placed in the hands of local government.

Controversial

The casual visitor to the city manager conferences could not help but conclude that besides being their most important problem, relief is also their most controversial.

There appears to be two schools of thought. The first views relief activities from the perspective of changing economics and the broad humanitarian aspects. To them, relief is considered as a unit in a philosophy of human advancement.

The second school wipes the philosophical and theoretical almost completely out of thought and concentrates on vivid practicalities. The first question they ask is, "How are we going to pay for it, and how long can we keep on paying for it?"

In this latter connection, Mr. Loeffler, who it must be said made no criticism of the first school's humanitarian intent, referred to the fact that in Boston alone there are now 56,000 welfare cases. It costs an amount equal to all other city expenditures combined, excepting only schools, to meet this welfare expense.

Many Unemployable

Of this 56,000, there are some 31,000 who are classed as employable. This means, Mr. Loeffler pointed out, that if the present federal work relief policy continues it will be necessary to keep finding sufficient justifiable, worth while projects to employ these 31,000 persons. Quite a task, as the city managers appeared to agree.

When this Boston situation is multiplied by the other communities of the nation some idea of the situation presents itself, Mr. Loeffler commented.

Mr. Bane conceded that the present situation has its disadvantages. For one thing, the number of relief agencies in the field is bewildering. He described a mythical family headed by John Doe and told of the various places he would have to turn to for varying needs. If he needed food for his family he would go to one place; if he needed help in saving his home he would go to another; if his children needed this thing or that there would be still other places John Doe would have to turn.

"It is a wise John Doe," he added, "who knows where to turn for aid."

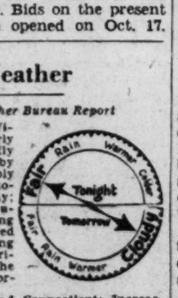
Further centralization of relief, or at least further centralization of agencies, was Mr. Bane's suggestion for improving this situation, a suggestion that was applauded by the city managers.

Bids for Channel Dredging Sought

Bids for scooping out more of the new 40-foot ship channel in Boston Harbor were requested today by the Boston office of the United States Army Engineers. The work in question involves dredging of about 769,700 cubic yards of material from the upper harbor between Commonwealth Pier, East Boston, and a point abreast of the Fish Pier in South Boston. The blasting of rock encountered will be a separate contract for which bids will be sought later. Bids on the present project will be opened on Oct. 17.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair early tonight, slightly cooler, followed by cloudy, possibly with rain late tonight or on Friday; Saturday fair.

Massachusetts: Increasing cloudiness, followed by rain beginning late tonight or Friday, cooler in the extreme east portion Friday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness, followed by rain beginning late tonight or Friday, cooler on the coast Friday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and cooler tonight, Friday increasing cloudiness probably followed by rain in south portion.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing northeast wind becoming fresh to strong Friday; overcast weather with rain Friday and probably over south portion late tonight.

Official Temperatures

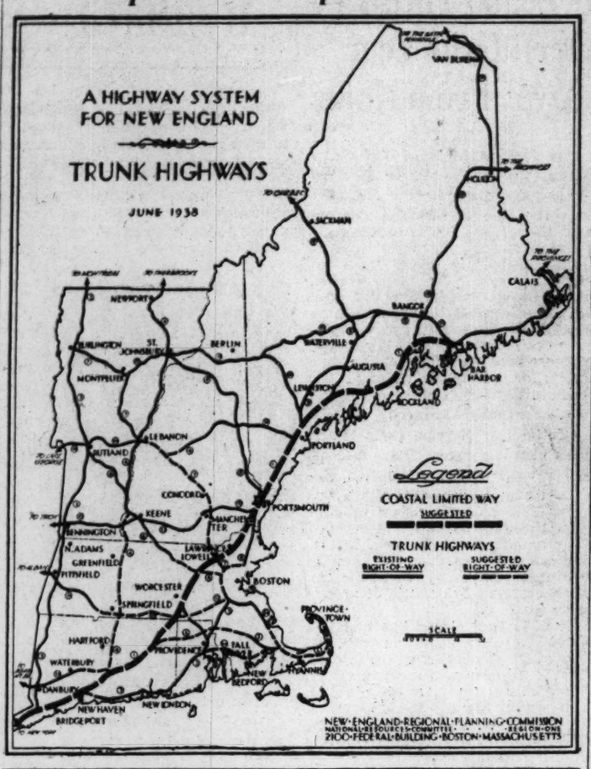
	A	B		A	B
Boston	57	71	Minneapolis	48	72
Bermuda	76	86	New Orleans	72	88
Chicago	54	76	New York	60	72
Denver	54	80	Norfolk	70	78
Helena	42	78	Philadelphia	62	74
Kansas City	52	82	St. Louis	60	78
Los Angeles	68	82	San Francisco	62	70
Miami	82	86	Washington	64	76

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., Sept. 29.
B—Maximum, Sept. 28.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 3:55 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Friday 4:30 a. m.; height 8.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:01 p. m.

Map Shows Proposed Routes



New Network Of Auto Roads Urged for N.E.

Planning board proposes system based on coastal highway from N. Y. line to Bar Harbor.

Re-emphasizing its deep-seated conviction that so far as highways are concerned, New England is still virtually living in a horse-and-buggy era, the New England Regional Planning Commission today proposed a new system of trunk roads pivoting around a coastal boulevard running from the New York state line over the route of the Merritt Parkway to Massachusetts and thence to Bar Harbor in Maine.

The plan proposed is the culmination of five years' study by the Planning Commission which was instrumental in pushing through the Merritt Parkway now under construction in Connecticut as a limited, through-way boulevard. The coastal highway would follow through to Maine along new rights of way to enable the states to own and safeguard its borderlands from excessive commercialization.

Among the additional new highways proposed as recreational routes to take through traffic off the congested local traffic arteries, are the following:

A route across Narragansett and Mt. Hope Bays, connecting Narragansett and Newport with New Bedford, and completing the shore route from southern Connecticut to Cape Cod.

A route along the southern shore of Cape Cod—a route more interesting though much less direct than the proposed Mid-Cape Highway.

New Route to the Cape

A route along Boston's "South Shore"—an alternate route from Boston and northern points to Plymouth and Cape Cod.

A route from Gloucester to Portsmouth, New Hampshire—both popular summer resorts.

A route from Portland to Penobscot Bay—the highway which now carries traffic to most parts of the rock-bound Maine coast, and which will still be used by the more leisurely tourists even after the Coastal Limited Way has been constructed to accommodate high-speed through traffic.

These routes fall under Class One of the proposed program which includes shoreline highways to serve important coast resorts. Another class would connect population centers with inland resorts, a third would connect shore resorts with resorts in the mountains and a fourth would provide alternate routes to existing trunk lines.

Still Like Carriage Roads

Of all these routes, the coastal highway is immediately emphasized as the logical starting point. This highway would run from a point near the northeastern corner of Connecticut where the Merritt Parkway will eventually connect, across the Worcester Turnpike close to Worcester, running north of Haverhill, west of Portsmouth and Portland, and bypassing Bangor.

The Commission saw the need for this highway in the growing congestion along the New England coast. The highway system along the coast was envisaged by the Commission as the outgrowth of an obsolete and out-moded system of roads for horse-drawn vehicles.

"The surfaces of these roads have been improved," the Commission stated, "the curves have been straightened, the grades have been made easier, but it is still the same system of connecting roads over which people drove from one town to another 50 years ago.

"When the railroad came into being, it had to have a new and different type of way on which to travel.

"When the automobile came in, it was not recognized as a different type of vehicle from the horse and carriage. But we now know it to be completely different, and are beginning to construct a type of way which is designed to meet its requirements. This type of way is the freeway or limited motorway.

"It is not necessary that we scrap our existing highway system and develop a new system to carry motor traffic. Our existing highways are as well adapted to local automobile traffic now as they were to carriage traffic 50 years ago. But it is necessary for New Engand to develop a system of modern through ways which are capable of handling the type and volume of through traffic which may be expected to come to New England on business or pleasure.

Vanderbilt Heads Republican Slate In Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 29—Former State Senator William H. Vanderbilt, of Portsmouth, sportsman, farmer, and bus line owner, was nominated today as Republican nominee for Governor of Rhode Island by the Republican State Convention in Elks Auditorium.

His nomination was by acclamation. The last opponent, John W. Sweeney, of Westerly, former Justice of the Supreme Court, withdrew before the convention opened this morning. He sent a letter saying that under no consideration would he allow his name to be used.

The convention subsequently nominated former Representative Charles R. Fisk of Lincoln as its candidate for Congress from District 1. It was expected to name Former Representative Harry Sandager of Cranston from District 2.

The Democratic State Convention will meet tomorrow in the same auditorium. Political observers expect that Gov. Robert E. Quinn and other Democratic officeholders will be renominated. State Senator Edward J. Fenelon, of Westerly, is believed likely to be nominated for Congress from the Second District in place of the incumbent who has declined to run again.

$1,500,000 Fund To Educate Youth

A $1,500,000 trust fund for deserving young men and women seeking educational advantages is provided in the will of Miss Grace M. Edwards, filed in the Suffolk Probate Court, yesterday. The fund would be administered by a Board of Trustees, composed of only men.

Thebaud Takes Tuning-Up Spin For Coming Race

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 29 (AP)—The Gloucester schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud, challenger for the International Fishermen's Trophy, returned to port last night from her first tuning-up spin with her skipper, Capt. Ben Pine, highly pleased over her performance.

Thebaud is scheduled to meet the Canadian champion, Capt. Angus Walters' Bluenose, off Boston, Oct. 9.

Some alterations, Captain Pine said, must be made in the challenger's new suit of sail, notably in her main topsail, but he said he expected to have her out for another spin today and as often thereafter as possible to drill his crew and tune up the vessel.

Captain Walters, according to word received here, expected to sail from Lunenburg, N. S., today to reach Gloucester the latter part of the week.

Captain Pine yesterday announced a crew list for the approaching contest that included seven veteran fishing skippers: Captains Colin Powers, Al Larsen, Cecil Moulton, Gilbert Lafford, Carl Olson, Jack Hackett, who will serve as masthead man, and Harry Studley.

Captain Studley hails from Nantucket.

The other masthead man will be Sterling Hayden, who was a fisherman before he recently went around the world as mate of Capt. Irving Johnson's old pilot schooner Yankee.

The crew also will include William Le Casse, of New Bedford, and Angus Beck, who presides over Thebaud's engine when she is fishing and who, with Hjalmar Johnson, another member of the crew, was with the schooner on her voyage last year to the Arctic with the explorer Commander Donald MacMillan. The majority of the crew are veterans of previous races and many years on the banks.

Flood Control Real Issue In Connecticut Election

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 29—Flood control promised this week to become the dominant issue in Connecticut's election campaign.

With workmen still cleaning up debris of one of the worst Connecticut River rampages in recorded history, and damage from high water on smaller streams costing millions of dollars, political parties and candidates already are scrambling to avoid the blame for lack of measures to prevent floods.

The hard fact is that, although 2½ years have passed since the flood of March, 1936, there still are no flood-control reservoirs on the Connecticut River watershed, little has been done about diking, and nothing has been done to assure the safety of dams on small streams.

Issue Out In Open

Gen. Sanford H. Wadhams, Director of the State Water Commission and Secretary of Connecticut's Commission on a Connecticut River Flood Control Compact, brought the issue to the fore with a statement describing the failure of the interstate compact as "tragic."

"In spite of all the hard work that has been done," said the General, a retired Army engineer, "we are just where we started."

While the flood was at its height and the east side of Hartford was under water, the Hartford Courant called editorially on Representative Herman P. Kopplemann (D) of Hartford, to explain to the people of his district why he had opposed ratification of the compact in Congress.

Kopplemann's Answers

Mr. Kopplemann, candidate for re-election, fought the compact which legislatures of four states had approved, on the ground it had been drawn for the benefit of the "power magnates," reserving to the states power-development rights at the proposed reservoirs.

Answering the Courant in a radio talk, the Representative declared he was working to protect the rights of the people against utility companies.

The issue of flood control is complicated in this state by the fact that Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, and United States Senators Francis T. Maloney and Augustine Lonergan, Democrats all, stood with Republicans for the compact. Republicans are thus centering their attack on Mr. Kopplemann, who led the opposition in the Connecticut delegation to the House.

Catch in Law

The matter of flood control on small streams within the State is something else. On the statute books is an old law providing for a State

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Battle of the Governors

Wide World

Maine and Idaho Executives in Potato Patch

Gov. Lewis O. Barrows of Maine, left in each picture, won the clawing match by four pounds over Gov. Barzilla W. Clark of Idaho, right in each picture.

Barrows Tops Idahoan With Most Potatoes

FORT FAIRFIELD, Maine, Sept. 29 (AP)—Lewis O. Barrows, Maine's six-foot Republican Governor, scooped his way to a potato-picking triumph yesterday in a no-holds-barred match with Gov. Barzilla W. Clark (D), of Idaho, by a four-pound margin.

Five minutes and 201 potato pounds after the starting gun, Governor Barrows stood erect in the black dirt of a hilltop potato patch. The genial, stocky Governor Clark had clawed up, basketed, and dumped into boxes 197 pounds of potatoes.

Their rivalry, in the making a year by correspondence, high-spotted an international match in which Robert Hallett of Mars Hill retained his championship, won last year, against 17 contestants. Mr. Hallett picked 63 pecks in 15 minutes.

Thousands of cheering Aroostookians egged on the Gubernatorial dungaree-clad gladiators in a match garnished with waggish exchanges.

Said Governor Barrows in an after-battle statement: "I ascribe my victory to a combination of good luck and superior quality of Maine potatoes for picking as well as eating purposes."

Governor Clark asserted: "I am glad a Republican won as the Republicans need every victory they can get, even though it is only a potato-picking match."

Mr. Hallett will accompany Governor Barrows to Idaho next year on Governor Clark's invitation, to meet the champion pickers of that State. Governor Barrows has accepted a challenge to meet the next Governor of Idaho in a return engagement. Governor Clark was not renominated.

It was the Maine Republican Governor's longer legs that appeared to give him the edge in the duel. He was able to keep his basket directly under him as he moved along, while the shorter Governor Clark kept his basket to one side.

43 Bostonians Marooned On German Liner in Colombia

Boston News Today

43 From Boston Marooned on Liner

Instead of enjoying a 12-day cruise to various West Indian and South American points, 43 Greater Bostonians are marooned on the North German Lloyd liner Columbus, held at Cartagena, Colombia—an unscheduled port—by orders from Germany.

The ship, with 400 passengers aboard, had made only one port when a radio message was received ordering to omit the call at the British port of Kingston, Jamaica, and to hurry at once to Cartagena to await further orders. The single scheduled stop was Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Among the passengers surveying the Colombian scenery at length is George H. Toole, Belgian Consul in Boston. Previous to the trip Mr. Toole had sent to the various ports he expected to visit and had obtained postcards from each which he had addressed to friends before starting out, so as to save time on the cruise.

Nine More Revere Case Indictments

Fifty persons, all named in previous indictments, were named in nine new indictments returned in Suffolk Superior Court this morning

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Need of Buried Wiring Stressed

Last week's hurricane, which cut off electric light power in many of the cities and towns in New England, due to falling trees, shows that underground wiring is needed in every city throughout the country, declared Samuel J. Pope, Boston fire chief, at a conference of the International Association of Fire Chiefs in New Orleans yesterday.

"After that storm," Mr. Pope said, "I realize it is absolutely important for every city as far as possible to have underground wiring. Falling wires were the source of most of our trouble. Sometimes they caused

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Study of U. S. Bureau Takes The 'Luck' Out of Fishing

Uncle Sam today squashed another old superstition as the result of extensive study.

"Fisherman's luck," has long been used to express the unusual and even the inexplicable, according to officials of the United States Bureau of Fisheries. But today the Government has definite answers to what in olden times appeared uncanny.

No longer can the bringing into port of an exceptionally large haul or one that is too small to pay expenses of the trip be charged up to "fisherman's luck," because the Bureau of Fisheries has made exhaustive studies and analysis of movements and habits of fish.

When fishing vessels return to port with empty or partly filled holds, it usually means that for some good reason the fish weren't there to catch, according to officials of the Bureau.

"It's not an element of 'luck' but one of a better understanding of conditions affecting the movements and abundance of fish," declared Frank T. Bell, United States Commissioner of Fisheries.

Modern methods of forecasting or understanding some of the causes of varying fish production will be discussed in Boston during National Fish Week, Oct. 2 to 9, by members of the staff of the Bureau of Fisheries.

Experts of the Bureau's staff already have been able to advise trawler skippers fishing off the Virginia Capes during the winter months, to go far offshore in very cold years in order to make good catches of scup, sea bass and flounders. The Bureau's studies disclosed that in the fall the fish migrate out of the larger bays such as Chesapeake and seek warm water offshore.

Uncle Sam is now engaged in a study of movements of haddock and water temperatures of the New England fishing banks. When more complete information is available on the temperature at various times of the year, it will be possible to warn skippers away from areas where the water is unsuitable for either haddock or cod and thus save many hours of fruitless trawling, officials state.

U. S. to Help Those Who Lost Crops in Storm

Apple crop gets first aid action next week — Timber aid expected — Fund to relieve loss.

BULLETIN

Adj. Gen. Charles H. Cole of the Governor's Emergency Committee announced this afternoon that 42 cities and towns had advised the Committee that they would seek $6,585,311 in Federal funds for flood and storm repairs.

Succor for apple growers of New England and for owners of the millions of feet of timber laid low by the storm is expected to evolve speedily from a conference of these interests with H. C. Albin, National Procurement Office of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, which opened in Boston today immediately upon Mr. Albin's arrival from Washington.

At the meeting, held in a borrowed office of the National Youth Administration in the Park Square Building, and attended by 45 apple and lumber representatives, delegates from farm bureaus, and extension services and Federal and State officials, Mr. Albin did not vouchsafe any figure on how much the Federal Government would spend in New England but said the amount would be sufficient to relieve the acute situation.

FSCC to Take Apples

The timber loss was taken up at the opening of the meeting, but was sidetracked for a consideration of the perishable apple crop. Mr. Albin announced that the FSCC has agreed to take 400 carloads of apples per month for distribution in New England. He added that the corporation could take more and distribute the crop outside the area but did not want to do that for fear of forcing competition with other growers whose crops may have been injured.

Action Next Week

Mr. Albin told the delegates that the FSCC has the men and can start action the first of next week if the windfall apples are graded and their condition determined.

He instructed the growers that when they return home to establish local committees to co-operate with the FSCC and forward all names of applicants to George W. Dunn, FSCC representative in Boston, who will set up an office at 600 Washington Street. He remarked that the corporation "will be liberal" in determining the grades of apples.

Various estimates of timber and apple losses were made at the gathering by George A. Drew, fruit grower of Westford, Mass., and President of the Lowell Production Credit Association. For timber, New Hampshire gave an estimate of $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 damage; Vermont, no estimate for the State but a report of 100 per cent loss of maples and spruce in several sections; southwestern Maine, white pines down and a total of 100 million feet of lumber on the ground; Connecticut and Rhode Island, no reports.

Maine and Vermont

On apples, Maine reported 75 per cent of the crop on the ground; Connecticut, 500,000 bushels on the ground; Vermont, 250,000 bushels; Rhode Island, losses of 20 to 90 per cent in various parts of the State.

At the conclusion of the general meeting, the representatives divided into three small groups: lumber, apples, and conservation. Mr. Albin headed the apple group; Sumner R. Parker of the Extension Service at Amherst, the conservation group, and the lumber interests elected George Putnam, President of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation, chairman.

Processing Program

Mr. Putnam was authorized to seek an appointment with the Secretary of Agriculture for a conference of representatives of New England States to determine a program for processing fallen timber and also to map out a program whereby all Government agencies participating would get together to eliminate confusion.

In this group session it was estimated New Hampshire has 1,200,000,000 feet of lumber on the ground which must be salvaged before early summer. This amount of wood, it was reported, represented the total that would be harvested in 10 years.

K. E. Barraclough, Extension Forester of the University of New Hampshire, suggested a 10-point program for harvesting the fallen timber. Mr. Albin said it might be used as the basis for the other New England States.

This program included a request for a loan without interest, the establishing of reasonable prices for timber and the financing of individual owners to get the necessary help.

U. S. Representative Edith Nourse Rogers was among those present, the roster including Saxon D. Clark of the AAA marketing section, Washington; George E. Engels of the FSCC, Washington; H. P. Henry, of the General Crops Section of the AAA, Washington, and Philip E. Henderson, of the Farm Security Administration, Washington.

Many Neglect Aid

Declaring that many Massachusetts citizens are not taking advan-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 11

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, 7:45.

Theaters

Shubert—
"Knickerbocker Holiday," by Maxwell Anderson and Kurt Weill. Starring Walter Huston. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Whiteoaks," presented by Victor Payne-Jennings and starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Wilbur—
"What a Life," a George Abbott comedy success. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Peabody Playhouse—
"Plant in the Sun," by Ben Bengals. Also "Transit," by Phillip Stevenson. Presented by the Transit Theater. 8:30. 387 Charles Street.

Movies

Exeter—
Ginger Rogers and James Stewart in "Vivacious Lady," 2, 4:55, 7:45. Also "Gateway," starring Don Ameche. 3:40, 6:35, 9:25.

Scollay and Modern—
"Spawn of the North," with George Raft, Henry Fonda, and Dorothy Lamour. Scollay: 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:10. Modern: 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. Also "Safety in Numbers," featuring Jed Prouty. Scollay: 10:20 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:05. Modern: 11 a. m., 3:05, 8:10, 8:15.

State and Orpheum—

Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney in "Boys' Town." Orpheum: 10:25 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:25, 7:20, 10:20. Also "The Lady Objects," with Lanny Ross and Gloria Stuart. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:15, 3:10, 6:10, 9:10.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Jezebel," featuring Bette Davis and Henry Fonda. Also Joe E. Brown in "Fit for a King." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
Adolphe Menjou, Andrea Leeds, Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy in "A Letter of Introduction." Also "I'll Give a Million," with Warner Baxter, Marjorie Weaver and Peter Lorre. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Uptown—
Allan Lane and Frances Mercer in Crime Ring." 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9. Also "Gateway," with Don Ameche and Arleen Whelan. 2:20, 5, 7:40, 10:20. Tomorrow: "Alexander's Ragtime Band," with Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. Also "Rich Man, Poor Girl," with Robert Young, Lew Ayres and Ruth Hussey.

Coolidge Corner—
"Blockade," with Henry Fonda and Madeleine Carroll. 3:47, 6:41, 9:39. Also "Gateway," with Don Ameche. 2, 5:10, 8:04. Tomorrow: "Keep Smiling," with Jane Withers. Also "Alexander's Ragtime Band," with Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, and Don Ameche.

Metropolitan—
"Four Daughters," with Priscilla Lane, Rosemary Lane, Lola Lane, Gale Page and Claude Rains. 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Campus Confessions," with Betty Grable and Eleanor Whitney. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
"King of Alcatraz," with Gail Patrick and Lloyd Nolan. Fenway: 3:35, 5:10, 7:45, 10:15. Paramount: 9, 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:25, 10. Also "Touchdown, Army!" featuring John Howard and Mary Carlisle. Fenway: 1:10, 3:40, 6:15, 8:50. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 6:05, 8:40.

University—
Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone in "Love Finds Andy Hardy." 3, 6:05, 9:10. Also "Bulldog Drummond in Africa," with Reginald Denny and John Howard. 1:50, 5, 8.

Tremont—
"Hurricane," starring Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. Also "Stage Door," with Katharine Hepburn and Ginger Rogers. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Brookline Village—
"Reformatory," starring Jack Holt. 2, 5, 8. Also, "Army Girl," with Madge Evans, Preston Foster, James Gleason, and Ralph Morgan. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Boston—
"Gangs of New York" with Charles Bickford. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:35, 5:10, 7:40, 10:15. Also "Men Are Such Fools," starring Hugh Herbert. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:25, 9:50.

Trans-Lux—
Latest newsreels, Walt Disney cartoon, travelogue, and other shorts. Continuous from 9:15 a. m.

South Station Theater—
"Travel to Czechoslovakia," Popular Science, "Alaskan Salmon," latest Newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "Color-Tour to Rural Sweden," "Steel" "A Criminal is Born," "Mildewed Melodramas," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Keith Memorial—
"Youth Takes a Fling," with Andrea Leeds and Joel McCrea. 10:05 a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7:10, 10:10. Also "The Affairs of Annabel," with Jack Oakie. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. "Steel, Man's Friend," 2:30, 4:40, 6:50, 9. Also Hurricane Pictures: 2:20, 4:30, 6:45, 8:50.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Miss Maginnis will give a guidance lecture on Spanish Portraits. 11 a. m.

Highways Opened; Passes Not Needed

All the principal Massachusetts roads are now open to general traffic, and passes for motorists no longer will be required, according to Adj. Gen. Charles H. Cole, who said today that the opening of Route 20 completed the list.

Washington Here—Crimson Blocking Back Does Well in Practice—Night Football

Red Sox Need One Victory To Clinch Second Place

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

More than two weeks ago when the Red Sox journeyed into the hostile West tenderly nursing a slender one-half-game edge over the second-place Cleveland Indians, a street-corner conversation went something like this:

"I wouldn't want to be in Joe Cronin's shoes," remarked fan No. 1. "Imagine him trying to protect that slender lead on the road while Cleveland is playing at home."

"You said it," added a second fan. "He's in a tough spot. Who's he going to use for pitchers?"

"You've got me," continued No. 1. "Maybe he'll pitch himself."

"Believe me," No. 2 went on, "if Joe brings them home in second place, Boston should meet him at the station with a band."

Home By Plane

Well boys, the Red Sox are back in the Hub today, and still in front of the Indians. Where is the band? Did it march to the station instead of the airport? Joe and his mates arrived by plane last night, following their 2-1 closing triumph over the Athletics in Philadelphia.

All joking aside, however, the popular manager compiled a brilliant record in enemy territory. He won 10, tied one and dropped only four, including the games played at New York and Philadelphia on the end of the tour. He also has captured 17 out of his last 27 starts, and reduced the Yankee lead to a mere 9½ games in the American League. Today, as they opened a Fenway Park series with Washington, the Red Sox sported an advantage of three full contests over the Indians.

The Sox record, of course, is overshadowed by the sensational race in the National League; dimmed by the early flag clinching of the Yankees. But the pitching and hitting of the locals through the month of September, rivals the remarkable drive of Gabby Hartnett's Cubs.

Need Only One

The schedule shows four remaining games for both Boston and Cleveland. If the Red Sox win one of the four they will take second-place money, even if the Indians win all four. A Sox record of one victory and three defeats through Sunday, while the westerners are closing out with a clean sweep, would leave the following situation:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	87	63	.580
Cleveland	88	64	.579

This morning the Red Sox had six regulars over the .300 batting level and two others so close that they can join the select ranks by having one prosperous afternoon at the plate. Jimmy Foxx is leading the league—in fact, both leagues—with an official .346 average. Ben Chapman is about 10 points behind. Johnny Peacock, who is rapidly developing into a great "clutch" hitter, is in the .330 class. Joe Vosmik and Cronin are close behind Johnny. Pinky Higgins stands at .307. Bobby Doerr and Doc Cramer trail within three percentage points of .300.

No other club in baseball can match this offensive record. Cronin can field almost twice as many .300 hitters as can Manager Joe McCarthy of the Yankees. The champs, however, show their superiority in the extra-base and run-producing columns.

* * *

Boston's final Ladies Day comes tomorrow, when the Sox play a single game with Washington. The Senators have dropped 11 out of 20 to locals.

* * *

The Yankees, in their final tune-up before the World Series, play games at Fenway Saturday and Sunday.

* * *

Cronin is the only manager in the American League able to give the champs a battle this year. In 21 meetings, the record is 10 and 10, with one tie.

* * *

The Bees have fifth place clinched in the National League. They also retain a remote chance of finishing fourth. To do this, they must win their four remaining games while Cincinnati is dropping five straight.

Perry Captures Opening Match In Pro Tennis

CHICAGO, Sept. 29 (AP)—Fred Perry, English professional tennis star, won his first round match in the National Professional Tennis Tournament in the Chicago Arena last night, defeating Bill Croker of Chicago, 6—0, 6—3, 6—4.

Lloyd Budge, brother of the famed Don and professional at Chicago's Knollwood Country Club, defeated Allan E. Wylie, Chicago, 6—0, 6—2, 6—4.

Other first round results:

Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated George O'Connell, Chicago, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2.

Phil Greenstein, Cleveland, defeated Herb Stead, Harrisville, R. I., 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.

Johnny Faunce, Hollywood, Calif., defeated Russell Harned, Gibson Island, Md., 6—2, 6—0, 6—1.

Joe Whalen, Troy, Ohio, defeated Frank Goeltz, Washington, D. C., 6—1, 6—2, 6—2.

Walter Senior, San Francisco, defeated Louis A. Volpe, Jr., Chicago, 6—1, 6—1, 6—4.

Vincent Richards, New York, defeated Dan Watson, Washington, D. C., 8—6, 6—1, 7—5.

Richard Skeen, Beverly Hills, Calif., won from Willam Kenney, Westbury, L. I., N. Y., by default.

Budge Plays In Pacific Southwest

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 29 (AP)—J. Donald Budge of California made his appearance in the Pacific Southwest Tennis Tournament yesterday and promptly disposed of Bobby Carruthers of San Diego, 6—4, 6—3, in the men's singles.

One of the favored foreign entries, Franjo Kukuljevic of Yugoslavia, lost to Willis Anderson, Los Angeles' National Public Courts champion, 7—5, 7—5.

Ronald Lubin, Los Angeles, defeated the Frenchman, Jacques Brugnon, 6—4, 6—3, and Adrian Quist of Australia defeated Ted Olewine, Los Angeles 6—3, 8—6.

In women's singles matches, Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Cambridge, Mass., defeated Mrs. Marjorie Blair, Santa Ana, Calif., 6—3, 4—6, 7—5; and Margot Lumb, England, won from Elsie Gable, San Francisco, 6—0, 9—7.

Five Years Ago
By the Associated Press

Lew Fonseca retained as manager of White Sox for 1934 season.

Perfect Marksmanship for Chief

By a Staff Photographer

Chief Boston, Harvard

Blocking back, who kicked 21 out of 21 after-point tries in practice yesterday.

Eagles Expect Another Parade Of Touchdowns

The first major intercollegiate football clash under lights in the New England area is expected to attract a large crowd to Alumni field stadium here tomorrow night as Gil Dobie's Boston College Eagles entertain Northeastern University's Huskies at 8 o'clock, D. S. T.

Coach Jimmy Dunn is bringing a confident group of players from the intown institution but the Maroon and Gold squad is expected to put on another touchdown parade in its second game of the current campaign.

Ira Jivilikian, may clinch a starting post because of his showing against Canisius last Saturday. If "Jivvy" is in the starting lineup he will probably displace Fella Gintoff, from Claremont, N. H., who turned in a fine showing himself in the rout of Canisius. Al Horsfall, big boy from Exeter, N. H., is likely to call signals again.

Andy Bismarck is due back at one of the halfback posts in place of Ed Cowhig and Pete Cignetti is again due to be in at fullback.

Gene Goudrealt, All-America end prospect from Haverhill High School, turned in a sensational performance in his varsity football debut last Saturday, Dan McFadden of Arlington is listed for the other wing position although Dick Harrison may take over the starting job.

Lou Kidhard, a fellow citizen of Gintoff in Claremont, N. H., is set to start at one of the tackle positions with John Connolly slated for the other. The injured Leo Reardon will be replaced by Tom Mahon while Ernie Schwortzer, powerful Waltham player, is set for the other guard. Ralph Worth, tall center from Malden is expected to get the call over Chet Gladchuck.

Lou Montgomery, the colored star from Brockton high is expected to make his college varsity debut. Charlie O'Rourke, passing specialist from Malden, Charlie McCarthy, Henry Toczylowski, Walter Dubzinski, Frank Coady, Joe Zabilski, Dave Lucey, Dick Cummings, Art Allan and Brad Martin may see service during the course of the tilt. All are backs and all do a more or less fanciful bit of work in the noble art of ball-carrying.

Yankees Vote to Split Series Money 36 Ways

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—The New York Yankees, American League pennant winners, voted yesterday to split their part of the World Series players' share 36 ways.

Manager Joe McCarthy, 22 players, Coaches Art Fletcher, Earl Combs and Johnny Schulte, Batting Practice Pitcher Paul Schrieber and Trainer Earl (Doc) Painter were voted full shares.

Half shares will go to Pitchers Wes Ferrell, who came to the club from the Senators late in the season; Joe Beggs, who was returned to Newark in mid-season, and Joe Vance, brought up from Kansas City.

Captain Pine Pleased With Thebaud Showing

GLOUCESTER, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Gloucester schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud, challenger for the International Fishermen's Trophy, returned to port last night from her first tuning-up spin with her skipper, Capt. Ben Pine, highly pleased over her performance.

The Thebaud is scheduled to meet the Canadian champion, Capt. Angus Walters', Bluenose off Boston, Oct. 9.

Some alterations, Pine said, must be made in the challengers new suit of sail, notably in her main topsail.

Bruin Strength Concerns Harvard's Football Coach

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps the most customary reports during mid-week practice from college football teams is the fact that the coach is "worried." And that is the report from Harvard's Dick Harlow. It is generally agreed that he has 16 or 17 good players, one team, but no depth.

Of course his position might be ideal if all 16 or 17 turned out to be 60-minute men. And it is truly a hope that these limited few will prove hardy enough to divide the major game time among them.

Facing Harvard, only two days away, is the game with Brown. Now Brown is not figured to beat Harvard, but there is enough strength among the Bruins to do so if the Harvards fail under pressure, and that pressure is what concerns Harlow. One guard, Nick Mellen, and Mike Cohen, spin bucker, have played only two minutes on the varsity eleven in the Stadium—all Cohen's, last year against Dartmouth.

Dave Glueck, the other guard, Tim Russell, the center, and Tom Healey, filling the shoes of Al Kevorkian at left tackle, have yet to prove varsity staying qualities. The ends, Capt. Bobby Green and Don Daughters, along with Ken Booth, right tackle, are established dependables.

In the backfield, Cliff Wilson and Chief Boston will take care of the blocking back duties well enough, while Austie Harding and Francis Foley alternate in the tailback post. Torbie Macdonald and Bob Burnett are the wingbacks. Ben Smith is next to Cohen for fullback. And here you stop because any and all others have much to show for more than passing notice.

* * *

Harding and Foley both pass and kick with Burnett and Macdonald also punts. Boston, Wilson and Harding are the afterpoint booters.

* * *

Boston startled the coaches with 21 out of 21 after-point tries in yesterday's practice . . . Russ Allen, guard and last year's captain, watched practice . . . The 250-pound freshman tackle took the eye of critics . . . Scrimmage is over for the Crimson until game time . . . Cohen, Wilson, and Macdonald and the forward line definitely will start Saturday . . . Foley and Harding are even for the starting tailback post . . . The varsity squad was raised to 27 with Tony Staruski and Larry Johnson added yesterday.

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Notes on Jack Schrader, Army's football man of the hour: First attracted attention as a punter. Started to move when placed on the "B" squad. Replaced Woody Wilson against Wichita and went like the proverbial house afire. Tricky runner, cool passer. Future, according to Coach Bill Wood, practically unlimited.

* * *

UNIVERSITY, Ala.—Haywood "Sandy" Sanford, the star place kicker, is practicing his art again and Coach Frank Thomas of Alabama isn't especially pleased. "I hope we won't have to use his ability at kicking field goals too much this year," says Frank. "I hope the team can push across a couple of touchdowns." Sanford, a tackle, won two games during 1937 through his kicking. He beat Tulane, 9-6, breaking a 6-6 tie tie and then kicked another on Thanksgiving Day to beat Vanderbilt, 9-7.

* * *

WORCESTER, Mass.—Just hand the attack over to the Osmanski Brothers at Holy Cross. Capt. William (Bullet Bill) Osmanski is down for running, plunging and blocking, and Brother Joe is touted as a passer, runner and kicker. Bill can't pass—his hands are too small. But the brothers do everything else.

* * *

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cornell's varsity and second teams went through a light workout on the practice field yesterday, reviewing plays for Saturday's opening game with Colgate. A drill on kicking points after touchdowns concluded the workout with Vince Eichler and Bob Rose the standouts.

* * *

NEW YORK—Columbia's first and second teams turned their attention to running and passing plays with Coach Lou Little substituting second stringers in the first eleven throughout most of the long workout. Harry Kinsella, guard; Joe Benedetti, center; John Naylor, wingback, and Bob Stoltz, fullback, were inserted into the first team by Little.

Today a Year Ago
By the Associated Press

Miklos Szabo lowered the world record for two miles, running distance in 8:56 at Budapest.

B. U. and Tufts Open Grid Year Away From Home

The football fields of Tufts and Boston University will be deserted this week end despite the fact that both the Jumbos and the Terriers open their 1938 gridiron campaign.

Unfortunately for local rooters, Boston University leaves town tonight en route for Pennsylvania, where Coach Pat Hanley will send his eleven against Lehigh on Saturday. Tufts hits the highway tomorrow afternoon for Waterville, Maine, where Al McCoy's Colby Mule awaits for the Jumbos invasion also on Saturday.

Colby Advanced

Of the two elevens Tufts is the one which is going to find it difficult to start the season off with a victory. Colby has had at least two weeks longer of pre-season practice than the Jumbos and had reached their game peak last week. McCoy was scheduled to take his team to Union last Saturday, but was forced to cancel the trip because of impassable roads.

The Medford eleven has had just about two weeks of practice. In view of the competition which Coach Lew Manly hopes to meet in Colby, the Jumbos expect a close battle. Last season Manly's team surprised the Mules with a 20-to-7 victory at the Medford Oval, and knowing that this didn't settle with McCoy so well it can be expected that Colby will "bear down" on the Jumbos Saturday.

The boys who will represent the Medford College at Waterville will be composed mostly of veterans, so the Colby attack should not be much of a puzzle to the team as a whole. Manly will use Edward Sheehan of Falmouth, George Chiros, Art Griffin of Medford, and Jim Weldon in the backfield. Griffin and Shield raised havoc on the Colby tackles last year and Manly expects they will grind out many yards through this spot on Saturday.

No matter how you look at it, Boston University's game with Lehigh is just a warm-up affair for the Terriers. The Pennsylvania school, it is true, has a group of husky men, but there is not enough of them to offer a squad the size of Hanley's any serious trouble. Last year the Terriers blasted out a 33-to-6 score without even trying.

Hold Their Own

There is this fact to consider, however. B. U. is not fielding a team potentially as good as that of last year. Graduation took many of Hanley's ace men and reserves and the B. U. coach is deeply concerned over his replacement material. Hanley is willing to admit that his first eleven is a good outfit and as long as he can keep them in the game the Terriers should be able to hold their own against any of this year's opponents.

The Scarlet and White will start an almost veteran eleven on Saturday. Solly Nechtem, Chelsea flash; George Ratcliffe, and Earle Crompton will be starting their third year of varsity football for the intown school in the backfield. Capt. Johnny Walker will be at center flanked by Chet Smith and Rolly Bernard. Red Kopecky and Paul Sullivan are in the tackle spots while two sophomores will take care of the wings. They are Jim McDonald and Ken Skoropowski.

The game which the Terriers are pointing for, of course, is with the Army at West Point on Oct. 22. Prior to this contest they meet little in the way of competition, St. Lawrence coming to Nickerson Field on Oct. 8 and Upsala on Oct. 15.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Chicago's Drive

A National League race that was all-Pittsburgh less than a week ago, today was all-Chicago. With nine straight victories behind them, and a record of 19 out of 22 for the month of September, the hustling Cubs are in front once more.

It was late August when rumors first predicted the departure of Gabby Hartnett from Chicago at the close of the season, if his club trailed the fast-moving Pirates. The big catcher had been manager little more than a month. But few pilots were more certain of their jobs than Gabby is today.

Series Final Today

Setting the pace for the first time since early June, when Charley Grimm was running the team, the Cubs cling desperately to a slender one-half-game advantage. If they win the Wrigley Field series final this afternoon, with Bill Lee pitching, this lead will increase to a game and a half. Also, many critics agree it will virtually clinch the flag.

However, although the Pirates are definitely on the spot—they made four fielding errors yesterday—the Cub drive is not yet finished. Hartnett's pitching staff is overworked. Pie Traynor's is in fine shape. This factor is important. The Cubs used six men in the second game of the series, including Lee, who also appeared in the opener on Tuesday after having gone nine innings against the Cardinals on Monday.

In two of their recent pennant triumphs, the Cubs have beaten out the Pirates by late drives. Under Joe McCarthy in 1929 the Bruins paced them to the tape. In 1932, with Charley Grimm in the driver's seat, they put on a winning streak of 21 games and finished four games ahead of Pitt.

Pirates Face Reds

As mentioned a dozen times before, the Pirates plunge into a four-game Cincinnati series following today's meeting at Wrigley Field. The Cubs play three games with the second-division Cardinals.

Hartnett staged one of those story book finishes yesterday in the second contest of the so-called "crucial" series. President Ford Frick of the National League, sitting in a front box, had instructed his umpires to call the game because of darkness at the close of the ninth inning. The score was tied. Two men were out in the ninth. Mace Brown, the year's number one relief artist, had two strikes on the Chicago manager.

But the third strike was not recorded. Hartnett swung on the ball and drove it out of the playing field, to break up the duel and give his club the pennant lead for the first time since June 8.

* * *

A hidden hero in the great Cub triumph was Tony Lazzeri. The one-time Yankee star second baseman delivered a ringing pinch two-bagger that helped put the Bruins back in the game in the eighth inning.

* * *

Johnny Mize, the left-handed slugging ace of the Cardinals, was today pacing the senior circuit in batting. The first sacker had three out of four yesterday in a game with the Reds, passing Ernie Lombardi in the race for individual honors.

* * *

Hank Greenberg's bat was silent yesterday as the Tigers pounded St. Louis pitching for a 12-to-0 victory.

* * *

Three American Leaguers—Jimmy Foxx, Buddy Myer and Jeff Heath—are in front of Mize on the batting list.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	87	61	.588
Pittsburgh	85	60	.586
New York	80	67	.544
Cincinnati	78	67	.538
Boston	76	72	.514
St. Louis	69	78	.469
Brooklyn	66	79	.455
Philadelphia	45	102	.306

Results Sept. 28

Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 5.
St. Louis 8, Cincinnati 7.
Boston 3, Philadelphia 1.
Only games scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	97	53	.651
Boston	88	60	.589
Cleveland	84	64	.568
Detroit	81	69	.540
Washington	74	74	.500
Chicago	62	86	.437
St. Louis	53	93	.363
Philadelphia	52	97	.349

Results Sept. 28

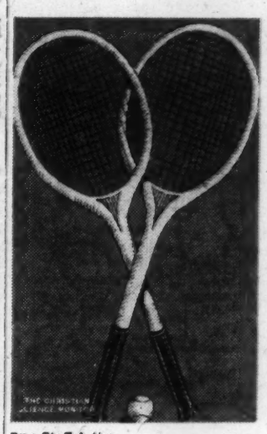
Chicago 14, Cleveland 11.
Detroit 12, St. Louis 8.
Washington 4, New York 1.
Boston 3, Philadelphia 1.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The 1938 Tennis Season

With the exception of the Pacific Coast championship tournament, which has for years held a high place in United States lawn tennis tournament ranks, the tennis season of 1938 has come to a close. All of the big national championships of the world have been settled, and the followers of this grand sport can now look back over the season's accomplishments and discuss the various results. So far as major championships are concerned, the United States can claim the lion's share of the honors. In fact, there has never been a year in the history of the game when any one country has made such a sweep in championships as did the representatives of Uncle Sam during the past 12 months. With the United States, English, French, and Australian men's singles; the United States and English women's singles; the United States and English men's and women's doubles, and mixed doubles, as well as the Davis Cup all held by representatives of the Stars and Stripes, there can be no question but what the U. S. A. is entitled to be known as the tennis capital of the world.



By a Staff Artist

J. Donald Budge

And to the skill of J. Donald Budge goes most of the credit for the American showing. The question as to whether or not he is the greatest tennis player of all time will never be settled to the satisfaction of all; but one thing is certain and that is that he compiled a record this year which is likely to stand for a long, long time. In the first place, he made a "Grand Slam" in tennis by winning the United States, English, French, and Australian singles championships, a feat no other player ever accomplished. Then he won the all-England singles and, with C. Gene Mako, the doubles, and, with Alice I. Marble, the mixed doubles for the second successive year, something no other player has done even once. He also won the U. S. doubles and mixed doubles with the same partners. In addition to this, he won both his singles matches in the Davis Cup challenge round to keep that trophy in this country. This is indeed a record for the books, and were it not for the fact that he was awarded the James E. Sullivan Trophy for being the outstanding amateur athlete last year, he would unquestionably get it this year. And where is there another who can show such a brilliant record for 1938?

The Two Helens

When the outdoor season started, it looked very much as if the two Californian Helens—Helen Wills Moody and Helen Hull Jacobs—would play a very important part in the all-England and United States championship tournaments. The return to the game of Mrs. Moody was hailed with delight, and tennis fans all over the world looked forward to her coming meetings with Miss Jacobs. But in only one of those two big tournaments did the two famous players come together. That was in the all-England final, where Miss Jacobs lost while playing under a severe handicap. That proved to be the last tournament of the year for Mrs. Moody, and there appears to be little chance of her ever playing in any more major tournaments. Miss Jacobs made a brave attempt to play through the United States singles championship, but was unable to reach her best form and lost to Margot Lumb of England in the third round, 7—5, 6—2. And so it looks very much as if these famous tennis battles between the two Helens were over.

Gene Mako

And certainly a word of praise should go to Gene Mako for the showing which he made in the championships at Forest Hills. Always rated as a good doubles player, but never regarded as of championship singles caliber, the man who for some four years has paired with Budge to win many doubles honors, won his way to the final round of the national singles. In doing so he brushed aside players who were rated as much better, including Ferenc Puncec of Yugoslavia, Gilbert A. Hunt, Jr., and John Bromwich, the last-named being seeded No. 1 among the foreign entrants. If Budge retires from the amateur ranks next year, Mako will be left without a doubles partner, and if he desires to continue amateur play, it looks as if he would have to turn to the singles game. Judging from his display in the championships, he will be able to hold his own with any of those who will be competing in a Budgeless tournament.

Sporting Around the Hub

From all indications the annual field day of the Summer Twilight Golf League held yesterday at the Weston Golf Club was a grand success. The day was brisk and clear and the 105 golfers that turned out for the affair put in a full day of golf. Dr. Charlie Allman of the home club walked off with the day's honors by carding an 80 for low gross score. Then he teamed with his club-mate, George Hartwell, to win the four-ball event.

* * *

Today's semifinal round in the women's Class C and D golf championship at the Oakley Country Club saw Mrs. Walter Cosgrove, medalist, watching play from the sidelines. In yesterday's round Mrs. Cosgrove was eliminated by Miss E. Heath, 4 and 3.

* * *

Boston University's football team will use three different modes of travel en route to their game with Lehigh on Saturday. The Terriers first board a bus for Providence where they take the boat for New York. From New York they will be carried to Pennsylvania by train.

* * *

Youngsters over 14 years old who possess ability in the art of diving will have an opportunity to display their skill tomorrow, Saturday and Sunday afternoon at the Boston Arena as part of the show to be put on by the Water Follies of 1939. Contestants who wish to compete in this amateur diving contest may apply to the Arena or 175 Tremont Street, Room 401.

* * *

Brown will bring the best football team that has represented the Bruin since 1932 to the Harvard Stadium on Saturday. This is the feeling of observers who have watched the team in its pre-season drills. In a rugged scrimmage yesterday the varsity smothered the Harvard offense as put on by the scrubs.

* * *

Coach Jimmy Dunn has completed preparations for tomorrow night's game against Boston College and the Husky coach expects a creditable showing from his eleven. He plans to start 11 veterans.

Further Handicap To Bobcat Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Sept. 29—University of New Hampshire hopes for a victory over Bates College Saturday took a decided slump when it was made known that Burt Mitchell, spark-plug halfback may watch the game from the bench.

Scrimmaging against the freshmen Tuesday afternoon, the hard-charging ballototer came up with an injury causing his temporary retirement. George Sauer was non-committal as to who would replace Mitchell.

Possibility of a shift in backfield assignments in Saturday's encounter with the Bobcats was uncovered this week by the fine showing of the Coach's brother Eddie as blocking back. The younger Sauer, a transfer from Nebraska last year, was a standout on the Cornhuskers' freshman squad three years ago.

Series Attendance

CHICAGO, Sept. 29 (AP) — Attendance of the Chicago Cubs-Pittsburgh Pirates three-games series gave promise today of passing 100,000.

Yesterday's crowd put the Cubs' home attendance for the season over the 1,000,000 cash customer mark.

The first two games' paid official attendance figures:

Tuesday	42,238
Wednesday	34,465
Total	76,703

Sport Shavings Here and There

The Golf Marathon practice has become a farce and the latest feat of J. Smith Ferebee should end it all (but probably won't). It is a lot of golf and a lot of distance, but accomplishes nothing . . . Ernie Pinckert of the Washington Redskins, probably has thrown more blocks than any player in football today, counting his college days and seven seasons with the pro Redskins as a blocking back . . . You seldom hear mention of replacing Connie Mack of the A's or Joe McCarthy of the Yankees.

Art Ross of the Boston Bruins still leads all others for innovations in hockey. Now he has sold the Governors on a referee and a lineman instead of two referees . . . George Marshall may have been hasty when he took his Redskins from Boston to Washington, but with the move went the Hub hopes of pro football. The Boston Shamrocks have failed in two years of trying to re-establish the game.

Laurels of the Ivy League are to be held up by Dartmouth in the two-year home-and-home series with Stanford. In California this year and back East next year . . . Attempts were made unsuccessfully to hook up Roy "Wrong Way" Riegels, who ran the wrong way on a fumble in a Rose Bowl game, and Doug "Wrong Way" Corrigan, famed airplane pilot, at a dinner. California, incidentally, arranged a special football practice for Corrigan to view, and with the enclosure gates opened, his car went right by.

W. M.

Playoff Results

International League

Newark 14, Buffalo 5.
(Newark wins playoff)

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 4, San Francisco 1.

American Association

Kansas City 12, St. Paul 11.

Dixie Series

Atlanta (S. A.) 7, Beaumont (T. L.) 3.

BASEBALL FENWAY PARK
Tomorrow 3 P. M. LADIES FREE
RED SOX vs. WASHINGTON
Seats at Kennedy's HUB. 2285

Where to Dine

NEW YORK CITY

NORTH and SOUTH
Can meet on common ground
Spoon Bread, Fried Chicken
New England Clam Chowder
Boston Baked Beans and
host of other delicious dishes
Served Cafeteria Style with
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AMERICAN HOUSEWIVES
Reasonable Prices
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REAL HOME COOKING
Luncheon from 65c up
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One of the best French table d'hôtes in town
Lunch 85c-85c. Dinner $1 and $1.25. Also a la carte
Accommodations for parties.
Open Sundays

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GARDEN GRILL
134 EAST 48TH STREET
Simple, Delicious Food
Carefully Prepared
OPEN EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

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Table d'Hôte Luncheon 50c
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Hot Breads a Specialty
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DINNERS, 50c to 85c
Columbus Auto Club Hdqts.

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

News of Today In Boston And Its Environs

(Continued from Page 9)

fires. But worse than that, the circuits went out."

The fire chief reported that many persons ran out into the streets during the storm while chimneys and trees were toppling, and that all this would have been avoided if the lights hadn't been cut off.

Nine More Revere Case Indictments

(Continued from Page 9)

by the Revere Racket Grand Jury. After the report had been made to Judge Edward F. Hanify the Grand Jury was excused until further notice.

Included in the 50 named were Mayor James M. O'Brien, Police Chief Edward J. Tighe and two members of the police vice squad—Lieutenant Henry Tracy and Officer William C. Gibson. They were charged with conspiracy to allow gambling nuisances to exist in Revere.

Harvard Enrolls 8,133 Students

Belatedly yet steadily Harvard is gathering its storm-delayed scholars. Today it was announced that a total of 8,133 students have now registered in the several schools of the university for the current academic year. Although registration is officially closed in all but one or two graduate departments, late-comers are nevertheless still expected in nearly all the schools.

Since the close of the regular registration period on Monday night, more than 100 students, held up by the general transportation snarl in the New England district, have enrolled in the college, bringing the undergraduate total so far to 3,640.

GOP Finds Major Obstacle In Candidacy of McMasters

Up and Down Beacon Hill

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Townsend Plan candidacy of William H. McMasters continues to expand as a major obstacle in the path of Leverett Saltonstall, GOP nominee, toward the Governor's chair.

Until now a possibility existed that Mr. McMasters might withdraw from the election fight and allow the Republican Party to battle James M. Curley, the Democratic nominee, on more or less even terms.

The possibility has been eliminated through the decision of Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, that independent candidates cannot now withdraw from election fights, that like those seeking party nominations, they must have filed withdrawal petitions on or before Sept. 26. The Dever ruling reverses a 1934 decision by Joseph A. Warner, former Attorney General, that withdrawals after the primaries were legal.

As a result of the Dever ruling, the 47,000 votes polled by Mr. McMasters in the Republican primary assume tremendous proportions, inasmuch as, unless a serious change is effected, these votes will be counted in the McMasters column in the November election to the obvious detriment of the Republican Party and the aid of James M. Curley.

From all appearances the election result will be close and these 47,000 votes may well decide the victor and the loser. Thus, to be successful, Mr. Saltonstall must drive home the point that a McMasters vote is a vote for Mr. Curley and thereby seek to draw into the Saltonstall column a sizeable proportion of the McMasters vote.

* * *

State Conventions

Meanwhile, the real election battle is expected to open on Saturday when the Democratic Party holds its state convention at Tremont Temple. The Republican convention will be held at the same place on Tuesday to be preceded by a "night-before" dinner at the Mechanics Building.

John W. Haigis, Republican nominee for Governor in 1936, will be permanent chairman of the GOP convention, according to present plans, with Thomas F. Moriarty, District Attorney of Hampden and Berkshire Counties, to be named the Democratic chairman. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., will be the keynote speaker at the GOP convention.

At both conventions and at the GOP "night-before" dinner efforts will be made toward complete party harmony, with the Democrats facing the more difficult harmony problem.

While the Republican party appears to have most factions already working together, the Democratic chieftains must bring the bitter forces of Gov. Charles F. Hurley, Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly and Richard M. Russell, former member of the United States House of Representatives, into a working agreement to aid James M. Curley, the candidate on whom these three delivered smashing attacks during the primary fight. Already a report is circulating that Governor Hurley will decline an invitation from Thomas H. Buckley, Democratic State Auditor, to attend the conference and endorse Mr. Curley.

It is understood the Democratic State Committee at a week-end meeting will table the tendered resignation of Joseph McGrath, Chairman of the committee, in order that Mr. McGrath may conduct the election campaign for Mr. Curley. Mr. McGrath is recognized as one of the best organizers in the Democratic Party and his official participation is considered necessary in the forthcoming battle.

The McGrath resignation has been unacted upon ever since he was appointed to the post of Collector of Customs for the Massachusetts District earlier in the year. At that time by tendering his resignation, which the Democratic State Committee failed to act upon, Mr. McGrath qualified for the Collector post by making an effort to cut his official political connections, as demanded by Washington.

Plan E Petition Pushed in Quincy Despite Politics

While the Quincy City Council is expected to act on the acceptance of the Plan E manager type of government at a 5 o'clock meeting tomorrow, promoters of the plan charged "political trickery" today in an attempt to find a technicality whereby the matter as a referendum could be prevented from appearing on the ballot on Nov. 8.

The secretary of the Quincy Taxpayers' Association, William M. Edmonston, sponsoring the petition, which has been filed with 4,400 signatures, said yesterday that "certain politicians from Quincy had visited the State House, attempting to find a legal loophole via which to throw out the proposed plan."

The controversy concerning the petition centers around a section of the State statutes covering the filing of such papers. The law reads that petitions for a referendum must be in the hands of a City Clerk for 45 days, during which interval they may be challenged. It also provides that such petitions must be in the possession of the Secretary of State 30 days before the State election.

In Quincy, the committee collecting signatures to have the Plan E matter on the ballot filed the petition on Aug. 25. The 45 day challenging period from this date ends Oct. 9, on a Sunday.

The 30-day period prior to the State election also commences on Sunday, Oct. 9.

City Clerk Emery L. Crane stated that the petitions cannot be released from his office for filing at the State House until Monday, Oct. 10. However, William Hardy, Director of the Division of Elections in the office of the Secretary of State, has set Saturday, Oct. 8, as the deadline for filing Plan E petitions with him.

Quincy supporters of Plan E today hoped, however, to induce one or both of the officials to alter the time limit slightly, pointing out that Mr. Hardy previously had said the petitions could be filed in his office up to 5 p. m. on Monday, Oct. 10.

City Councilor Myron N. Lane of Wollaston had the petition tabled when presented recently for action before the Council, because "of some question of legality."

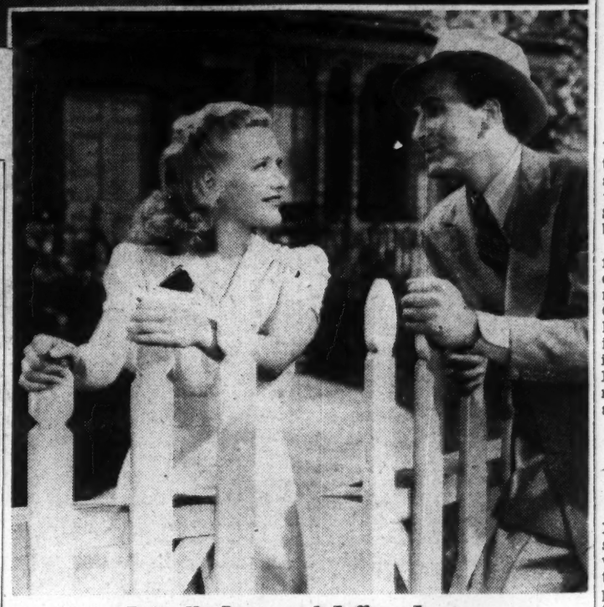
Mr. Edmonston charged yesterday that "the efforts of certain politicians to find some minute flaw in the procedure of filing the petition for a referendum are those who are afraid of the reforms which it would provide if it is accepted by the voters of the city."

Colby Has Record Class

WATERVILLE, Me., Sept. 29 (AP)—Elmer C. Warren, Colby College Registrar, reports that registration figures disclose a record freshman class this year of 214 students, including 131 men and 83 women.

Youth Is Served Again

Andrea Leeds and Dorothea Kent
In "Youth Takes a Fling," at the Keith Memorial.



Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn
In "Four Daughters," at the Metropolitan.

Three New Cinema Bills; 'Four Daughters' Held Over

Movies of Moment

Three new bills appear on Boston's movie calendar today. The Metropolitan Theater, after enthusiastic public response, continues for a second week "Four Daughters" and "Campus Confessions"—one very good and one exceedingly poor picture.

Following a preview last night at the Keith Memorial, "Youth Takes a Fling" opens its regular run today, with "The Affairs of Annabel" as companion attraction. The first-mentioned is graced by the youth and beauty of Joel McCrea, Andrea Leeds, Dorothea Kent, and Virginia Grey, plus the comedic talents of Frank Jenks, Isabel Jeans, and several others. The story is about a man who wanted to be a sailor and a girl who wanted to be a bride. It is Miss Leeds's fourth important film, others having been "Stage Door," "Goldwyn Follies," and "Letter of Introduction."

"The Affairs of Annabel," with Lucille Ball, Jack Oakie, Ruth Donnelly, Fritz Feld, Thurston Hall, and Elisabeth Risdon, is a comedy about a glamour girl and a publicity man of the Oakie stamp.

* * *

Based on Real Life

"Boys Town," MGM's drama based on the story of the real Boys Town, Nebraska, has its local première at Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters today. The companion feature is Columbia's "The Lady Objects," a marital murder melodrama, featuring Lanny Ross and Gloria Stuart.

Spencer Tracy, who was awarded the 1937 Motion Picture Academy Award for his performance in "Captains Courageous," has the leading role in "Boys Town." As Father Flanagan, he defies authorities and founds Boys Town as a refuge and reclamation center for supposedly delinquent youngsters. Mickey Rooney plays the chief incorrigible of Boys Town while Henry Hull, Gene Reynolds, Leslie Fenton and numerous child actors are in it.

* * *

Lukewarm Chestnuts

Hollywood never seems to tire of pulling chestnuts out of the fire, usually making sure that the fire is out and the chestnuts have cooled down. Two such chestnuts drop into the Paramount and Fenway Theaters today, where it is not expected they will set fire to the projection booths.

One is "King of Alcatraz," described as "Paramount's blasting drama of gangdom's vicious challenge to law and order, featuring Lloyd Nolan, Gail Patrick, Harry Carey and J. Carrol Naish." The other is "Touchdown, Army," with John Howard, Robert Cummings and Mary Carlisle, in "filmdom's opening game of the football season, inspired by the traditional gridiron battle between West Point and Annapolis."

* * *

At Other Points

"Moonlight Sonata" is now in its nineteenth consecutive week at the Fine Arts Theater, proving, according to the management, "that Boston is still America's music center." . . . Two parcels of new short subjects will open tomorrow at the South Station and Trans-Lux Theaters, respectively. J. D. B.

Right to Borrow Money For Storm Aid Doubted

William E. Hurley, State Treasurer, apparently is without authority to borrow the $13,500,000 in storm relief money authorized by Gov. Charles F. Hurley and the Executive Council. Although called upon for funds by several department heads, including Ernest J. Dean, Commissioner of Conservation, he has declined to borrow until the legality of the appropriation is settled.

One way out of the difficulty if a special session of the Legislature is not called to authorize the loan, it was pointed out, is for department heads to contract for work to be and have payment approved by the 1939 Legislature.

U. S. Pledges Aid To Apple-Growers And Wood-Owners

(Continued from Page 9)

tage of rehabilitation facilities offered by Federal agencies, the Governor's Emergency Commission today asked businessmen, farmers, and owners of industrial establishments to contact directly these Federal agencies so as to secure speedy aid.

The Commission pointed out, "The American Red Cross, officially designated by his Excellency, Charles F. Hurley, to take charge of relief and rehabilitation, has established itself in practically every community throughout the Commonwealth. The Disaster Loan Corporation and Farm Security Administration are establishing branches at central points.

"Offices have been opened at Springfield, are being opened today in New Bedford, and Fall River, and others will be opened as speedily as possible within the next week.

"Home owners in the areas affected by the flood and storm are urged to communicate directly with the Red Cross representative in their community. The Red Cross officials have assured his Excellency, the Governor, that their organization will stand by families as usual according to needs, and will also establish contacts between the home owners and th Federal agencies so as to speed cash payment for those in need."

Housing Conference

Governor Hurley is leaving New York this afternoon for Washington to visit Federal Housing officials and other agencies in connection with rehabilitation steps in the State. With him is William P. Husband, State Commissioner of Banks.

The Governor's office was notified later in the day by Mr. Henderson, that the Farm Security Administration and the Disaster Loan Corporation will make emergency loans (for 18 months at 5 per cent interest) to farmers, to take care of immediate needs. The farmers, Mr. Henderson said, should contact Administration supervisors in their areas.

Connecticut

(Continued from Page 9)

Board of Civil Engineers with responsibility for the safety of dams within the State. The catch is that the Board has no staff and no appropriation. It can act only on petition of two persons who have reason to believe their property is endangered by the weakness of a dam. Then the Board makes an inspection of the dam and, if it is found to be weak, may order the owners to repair it. If the inspection shows the dam is in good condition, the complainants have to pay for the inspection.

Under these conditions, the board seldom is called upon to act. Many dams, weakened presumably by the strain of the 1936 food, gave way this year. Governor Cross is on record for a strengthening of the law.

Towns Need Help

Indirectly, the flood and hurricane probably have changed the whole course of the coming session of the General Assembly. Besides flood control, the Assembly must consider what is to be done financially to aid towns and cities.

Federal agencies and the Red Cross have shouldered a large part of the burden of immediate relief, but the flood has inflicted damage on many rural towns that goes beyond the immediate future. All Connecticut towns derive their income principally from taxes on real property. In the shore towns, particularly, assessments on summer homes and cottages along the waterfront represent a larger part of the tax list. Richard Martin, Secretary of the Connecticut League of Municipalities, is authority for the statement that destruction of property in many of these towns represents a cut of one third in assessment values.

The towns already have a program for the General Assembly, seeking financial assistance from the State. Events of the past week will add force to their arguments. The answer may be new taxes, collected by the State for the benefit of towns.

Auto Insurance Rates

The 1939 compulsory automobile liability insurance rates for passenger cars, which are identical with those for 1938, are as follows:

Territory I—Light and medium cars $62.10. Heavy cars $66.40. Chelsea.

Territory II—Light and medium cars $53.25. Heavy cars $57.00. Boston and Revere.

Territory III—Light and medium cars $46.60. Heavy cars $49.85. Everett and Winthrop.

Territory IV—Light and medium cars $43.10. Heavy cars $46.10. Burlington, Cambridge, Malden, Somerville and Wilmington.

Territory V—Light and medium cars $41.25. Heavy cars $44.10. Brookline and Woburn.

Territory VI—Light and medium cars $37.10. Heavy cars $39.65. Billerica, Clinton, Dedham, Hull, Lynn, Medford, Norwood, Peabody, Saugus, Stoneham, Waltham, Watertown, Webster, Worcester.

Territory VII—Light and medium cars $35.90. Heavy cars $38.40. Quincy.

Territory VIII—Light and medium cars $33.80. Heavy cars $36.15. Arlington, Auburn, Avon, Brockton, Holbrook, Lowell, Medway, Milford, Randolph, Tewksbury, Wakefield, Weymouth.

Territory IX—Light and medium cars $31.95, Heavy cars $34.15. Springfield.

Territory X—Light and medium cars $31.00. Heavy cars $33.15. Braintree, Canton, Chicopee, Cohasset, Dracut, Fall River, Framingham, Franklin, Holyoke, Lexington, Milton, Nahant, Natick, Needham, Oxford, Reading, Salem, Scituate, Shrewsbury, Stoughton, Walpole, Wayland, Westborough.

Territory XI—Light and medium cars $28.75. Heavy cars $30.80. Abington, Ashland, Belmont, Bridgewater, Dover, Haverhill, Hingham, Hopkinton, Hudson, Lawrence, Ludlow, Marlborough, Maynard, Melrose, Middleton, Millis, Newton, North Reading, Salisbury, Sharon, Somerset, W. Springfield.

Territory XII—Light and medium cars $25.55. Heavy cars $27.30. Agawam, Amherst, Belchertown, Beverly, Boylston, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Concord, Douglas, Dudley, East Longmeadow, Fitchburg, Gloucester, Grafton, Groveland, Holliston, Ipswich, Leicester, Leominster, Longmeadow, Lynnfield, Medfield, Methuen, Millbury, New Bedford, Newburyport, Northbridge, Rockland, Southborough, Stow, Sudbury, Swampscott, Wellesley, Westford, Westwood, Whitman, Winchester.

Territory XIII—Light and medium cars $21.75. Heavy cars $25.50. Acushnet, Amesbury, Ayer, Barnstable, Bedford, Berlin, Bourne, Carver, Danvers, Duxbury, East Bridgewater, Falmouth, Gardner, Halifax, Hanover, Hanson, Kingston, Lakeville, Littleton, Marion, Marshfield, Mashpee, Mattapoisett, Middleborough, Norfolk, Norwell, Pembroke, Plymouth, Plympton, Rochester, Sandwich, South Hadley, Sutton, Upton, Wareham, W. Boylston, W. Bridgewater, Weston.

Territory XIV—Light and medium cars $19.10. Heavy cars $22.35. Northampton, Pittsfield, Taunton, Westfield.

Territory XV—Light and medium cars $17.10. Heavy cars $20.05. Remainder of the state—187 cities and towns.

Tonight's Radio Specials

(Eastern Standard Time—Add One Hour for Daylight Saving Time)

7:15 WEEI George McCall to interview Mischa Auer, screen comedian, and Vincent Price, stage and screen star.

7:30 W1XAL (6.04mc), "The Call of Far Horizons": introduction, "Let's Travel."

8:00 WNAC Rudy Vallee's Variety Hour: Onslow Stevens and Jessie Royce Landis in "Design for Juliette"; Wally Brown, comedian; Ted Lewis, orchestra leader; "Doc" Rockwell, comedian; Max Schuster, publisher.

8:00 WEEI New season of Kate Smith's Variety Hour: Cornelia Otis Skinner, monologist; Eddie Duchin, pianist; Ezra Stone, Betty Field, Leah Penman, and Blaine Fillmore in comedy serial; Abbott and Costello, comedians; Ted Straeter's Choir; Jack Miller's Orchestra.

8:00 WBZ Alfred Kreymborg's second radio play, "Ballad of Youth," romantic comedy in verse.

8:00 W1XAL (6.04mc), "L'Heure Symphonique": recordings of Dvorak's "New World" Symphony.

9:00 WNAC "Good News of 1939": George Jessel, master of ceremonies; Spencer Tracy; Francis Wallace, sport commentator; Larry Weingarten, producer; Dick Rosson, location director; Clyde de Vinna, cameraman; Fany Brice and Hanley Stafford; Frank Morgan; Phil Regan; Meredith Wilson's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ Toronto Promenade Symphony Orchestra, Sir Ernest MacMillan, conductor; Norman Wilks, pianist. Liszt's Concerto in E Flat, with soloists; R. Strauss's "Death and Transfiguration," featured item by orchestra.

10:00 WNAC "Music Hall," with Bob Burns, comedian, as master of ceremonies; Akim Tamiroff, screen player; Sterling Holloway, comedian; Mischa Levitzki, pianist; chorus; orchestra.

10:00 WBZ "People I Have Known": interviews and music, with studio given over to candid camera fans.

10:00 WEEI Columbia Workshop: Paul Cloquemin's drama "The Lighthouse Keeper."

10:30 WEEI "Americans at Work": interviews with well-known song writers; soloists and orchestra.

11:15 WBZ "Music As You Desire It": old recordings by La Scala Orchestra, Amelita Galli-Curci, Tita Ruffo, Ernestine Schumann-Heink, Edward Johnson, Rosa Ponselle, and Marion Telva.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	News; Dance Revue	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport relay	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	"Your Family": sketch	Sport relay	Sport reports
5:30 Comment; music	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport relay	Studio speaker
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; forecast; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15 Doris Rhodes	Dance Revue	Sport comment	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports talk	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Crossroads Hall"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00 Baritone recital	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	"Dusty Rider"
7:15 Movie comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	"20th Century Serenade"	Movie preview
7:30 All Hands on Deck	Musicale	"Singing Strings"	"Musical Album"	"Dusty Rider"
7:45 All Hands on Deck	"Song Pictures"	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Freddie Green's Music
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	"Ballad of Youth":	Valles Hour: with Conn.	"The Green Hornet":	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Jack Miller's Orchestra; Ted	Kreymborg drama	Yankees; Doc Rockwell;	dramatization	Commentator
8:30 Straeter Choir	"Curtain at 8:30":	Ted Lewis; Max	"Sinfonietta": Alfred	Talk
8:45	Robert E. Dolan's Or.	Schuster	Wallenstein	"Sweet Music"
9:00 Major Bowes' Hour	Toronto Promenade	"Good News of 1939":	Billie Losses' Orchestra	"Early Americana in
9:15 Major Bowes' Hour	Symphony Orchestra,	variety program with	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Swing Style"
9:30 Major Bowes' Hour	Sir Ernest MacMillan,	George Jessel, master	We Want a Touchdown:	Jerry Baker's Orchestra
9:45 Major Bowes' Hour	guest conductor	of ceremonies; orch.	footba l quiz program	Organ recital
10:00 Columbia Workshop:	'People I Have Known'	Music Hall: Bob Burns;	Walter Miller's Orch.	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:15 dramatization	orchestra; soloists	Akim Tamiroff; S. Hoi-	Walter Miller's Orch.	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
10:30 "Americans at	'People I Have Known':	lowav; Mischa Le-	Concert Revue: soloists;	"Hand of Destiny"
10:45 Work": interviews	orchestra; soloists	vitzki, pianist	chorus; Harry Weber's	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	Orchestra	Sports Review
11:15 Talk; Dogs; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billie Losses' Orchestra	New York Police Show
11:30 Clyde Lucas' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Clyde Lucas' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	"Day's End"

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; 'Morning Review'	"Sunrise Special"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	'Church in Wildwood'.	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Comment	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	"The Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; songs	Forecast; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	'Radio Almanac'	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "The Handy Man"	'Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	Merry-Go-Round	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 "Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Network talk
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Smile Parade"; variety	"Variations"	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Show	"Julia Blake": sketch	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Studio talk	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker; music
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Preview	'John's Other Wife': sk.	Organ recital	Network talk
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Network program	Just Plain Bill; sketch	Network talk	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Carolyn Pryce	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	"The Buckeye Four"	"Music for Madame"
11:15 R. Carhart, songs	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Cooking School
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	Forecast; Musicale; talk	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical Early Edition	"Sweet Music"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	Soloist and orchestra	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; stocks	"Don Artiste"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "R. F. D. No. 1"	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	News; music
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian musical program	Music; forecast
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Remote Control"	Italian musical program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Farm Radio News	"George and Juanita"	Consumers' program	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Checkerboard Time"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Consumers' program	Organ music
1:45 Hymn recital	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Voice and piano
2:00 News	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Red Sox - Washington	Pianologues
2:15 "Minstrel Men"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	baseball game	Ben Reynolds' Orchestra
2:30 "Three Consoles"	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	'Concert Internationale'	Red Sox - Washington	Ben Reynolds' Orchestra
2:45 "Three Consoles"	"Betty Crocker"	'Concert Internationale'	baseball game	Frank Gellinas, songs
3:00 Syncopation Piece	"Organ Reveries"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Red Sox - Washington	Harmony team
3:15 Syncopation Piece	"Continental Varieties";	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
3:30 Talk; music	orchestra	Pepper Young's Family	Red Sox - Washington	Sport reports
3:45 Harrisburg Revue	Forecast; 'Concert Hall'	'The Guiding Light'	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 Rubbertown Revue	Old N. E. Recipes	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	String Ensemble
4:15 Rubbertown Revue	Musicale	"Stella Dallas": sketch	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Musicale	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Girl Meets Boy"	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	"On the Mall"	"Girl Alone": sketch	"Gypsy Caravan"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	News; Interlude	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:30 Doris Rhodes, songs	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Tinkle Toy Band"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15 H. Shaw, soprano	Dance Revue	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Rhythm Revue	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Amer. Folk Singers	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00 "Drama Time"	Dick Todd, songs	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	O. Shumsky, violinist	Hollywood comment	"Laff Parade"	'Down Memory Lane"
7:30 Adult Education	Revelers; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Political talk	"Vocal Varieties"	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "First Nighter";	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	Lucille Manners, so-	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Music
8:15 drama	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	prano; Revelers Quar-	"Musical Album"	"Five Star Final"
8:30 Burns and Allen;	"If I Had the Chance";	tet; Robert Simmons;	"Rhythm Boys"	Organ and piano
8:45 Ray Noble's Orch.	interviews	Frank Black's Orch.	"Rhythm Boys"	Sports comment
9:00 "Hollywood Hotel";	Paul Martin's Music	"Waltz Time"; Frank	"Moonlight Sonata"	Dance music
9:15 music and dra-	Paul Martin's Music	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Billy Losses's Orchestra	Commentator
9:30 matic program;	News dramatizations	"Death Valley Days";	"Press Time"; news-	Jerry Baker, songs
9:45 guest stars	News dramatizations	dramatic sketch	paper game	"Music of the Masters"
10:00 "Grand Central	"Design for Dancing";	Wayne King's Orchestra	Old Heidelberg Concert	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
10:15 Station"; sketch	Ernie Watson's Orch.	Wayne King's Orchestra	Orchestra	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
10:30 Jack Berch's Music	"Ink spots"	B. Rabinoff, violinist	"Curtain Time"; dram-	Freddie Greene's Orch.
10:45 "Viewpoints"	"State of the Nation"	Organist	atization	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Request Serenade
11:15 Doc talk; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Losses' Orchestra	Request Serenade
11:30 Clyde Lucas' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse"	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:45 Clyde Lucas' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse"	John Kirby's Orchestra

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Sept. 30

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:05	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
6:00	W1XAL	15.25mc

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

CHAIRS

Are Helpful Accessories in Giving New Interest to Your Rooms.

If you are undecided as to just where to start the refurnishing of a room, begin by replacing some of the old chairs with new ones. Fix up one corner of the room with a group of interesting design—and form the nucleus of an entirely new room.

See the displays of chairs at stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

HOME Refurnishing PROGRAM

REFURNISH YOUR HOME ONE ROOM AT A TIME

Amusements

BOSTON

SHUBERT --Evs. 8:30 D.S.T. MAT. SAT.
WALTER HUSTON in
Maxwell Anderson and Kurt Weill's New Musical Comedy
KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY
Evs., $1.10-$3.30. Wed.-Sat. Mats., 55c-$2.75. Tax Included.

PLYMOUTH Evs. 8:30 D.S.T. MAT. TODAY
—ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED TO OCT. 15—
Seats Now for All Performances
ETHEL BARRYMORE in "WHITEOAKS"
By Mazo de la Roche
Evs., 55c-$2.75. Thurs.-Sat. Mats., 55c-$2.20. Tax Included.

SOUTH STATION
COLOR TRAVEL-ADVENTURE CZECHOSLOVAKIA
ALASKAN FASCIST CATCH COLOR CARTOON
FLOOD And HURRICANE Pictures
24 HOURS SHORT SUBJECTS NEWSREELS

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

Community Playhouse
Wellesley Hills AIR CONDITIONED
THURS., FRI., SAT.—2:30 and 7:45 P. M.
Adolphe Menjou Andrea Leeds Edgar Bergen Charlie McCarthy
"A LETTER OF INTRODUCTION"
Warner Baxter Marjorie Weaver Peter Lorre
"I'LL GIVE A MILLION"

NEW YORK CITY

"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner." — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WHAT A LIFE
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the entire family.
Biltmore THEA., W. 47 St. Evs. 8:45, 55c to $3.30 Mats. Wed. and Sat., 55c to $2.20
Also playing at Wilbur Theatre, Boston

The RITZ BROS. in 'STRAIGHT, PLACE & SHOW'
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ 'Til 2 P. M. ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.

1938 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
Thornton Wilder's
OUR TOWN
WITH FRANK CRAVEN
Production by Jed Harris
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'y. Cir. 6-0230 Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:40—$1.10-$2.20

JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE
W. 45th St. Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40
FRED STONE in LIGHTNIN

DENNIS KING VERA ZORINA VIVIENNE SEGAL WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
with Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30. $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders.

CAMBRIDGE

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Mickey Rooney — Judy Garland
'LOVE FINDS ANDY HARDY'
John Howard—E. E. Clive
"Bulldog Drummond in Africa"
Next Monday and Tuesday—ALGIERS

Quotations in Stock and Bond Markets Today Are on Daylight Saving Time

Today's 2:50 P.M. Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.)	1,600,000
Previous day	1,572,310
1938 volume to date	197,345,123
1937 volume to date	290,647,130

Moderate Gains In Stock Market; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—The dogs of war again growled less menacingly in the stock market today and leading issues extended their sharp upsurge of yesterday by fractions to more than 2 points.

The advance frequently encountered profit-taking in which top marks were lowered, but fresh buying generally put the list back on the climbing track. There were frequent slow-downs but prices were not far from their peaks near the fourth period.

Meeting of Europe's "big four" in an attempt to ward off a world-wide explosion tended to strengthen the growing belief in Wall Street that peace would be preserved for the time being at least, although few were willing to bet on the future.

Stocks in demand most of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, J. I. Case, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, Anaconda, Kennecott, General Electric, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Philip Morris, U. S. Gypsum, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Standard Oil of N. J., and Texas Corp.

Favored on the curb were Babcock & Wilcox, Aluminum, td., International Petroleum, Creole Petroleum, Sherwin Williams, and United Shoe.

American Tobacco "B," on the "Big Board," was given a substantial lift following announcement arangements had been made with insurance companies to cut the interest on debentures held by these concerns.

A sizable proportion of outstanding "shorts" were believed to have covered during the feverish run-up in the previous session and this, it was thought, accounted partly for restricted buying activity in the forenoon. Brokers reported larger purchasing orders from abroad as well as more extensive participation by the public.

Foreign markets generally displayed strength in the wake of the brisk Wednesday recovery in New York.

Bonds Are Buoyant

Bonds extended Wednesday's vigorous rally today on surging hopes for a satisfactory agreement at the Munich peace conference.

Foreign dollar loans were outstanding leaders of an early advance ranging to more then 17 points. Domestic corporate loans improved fractions to around 2 while U. S. Governments rose 4-32ds to 19-32ds.

Czech 8s of '51 set the pace for the new leg of recovery by soaring up nearly 18 points on moderate turnover. The 8s of '52 climbed about 15. Also prominent were Italian 7s, Rome 6½s, Australia 5s, Antwerp 5s, Copenhagen 5s, Denmark 6s and German 5½s, with gains running from 1 to around 7 points.

The corporate list absorbed some early profit selling without appreciable slackening of the forward drive. Nickel Plate 6s pushed up 7 points following an equally sharp rise yesterday. Other strong features included International Hydro Electric 6s, International Telephone 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, and Illinois Central 4¾s.

Wheat Prices Move In Narrow Range

CHICAGO, Sept. 29 (AP)—The wheat market, awaiting developments of the Munich four-power European peace conference, moved within a range of less than a cent most of the time today. At noon prices were ⅛ to ⅜ down, compared with yesterday's finish.

Despite improvement in securities and an easy wheat tone at Winnipeg, Chicago wheat displayed a fairly steady trend, scoring fractional gains after a slightly lower opening.

Corn worked lower, influenced by liberal country offerings.

At noon Chicago December wheat was 65¼ and May 65⅞. Corn was ⅝ to 1⅛ cents down compared with yesterday's finish, December 49¾, May 52½.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Share prices moved sharply upward in the stock market today in an air of general confidence. Despite considerable profit taking, final quotations were close to the day's best, especially British and Mid-European bonds, trans-Atlantics and industrial shares. Paffirs and oils were marked up and coppers shared in the broad improvement.

Paris: Security values shot abruptly forward in active trading in the Bourse today after authorities found it necessary to remove price gain restrictions. Bank of France advanced 700 francs, Royal Dutch was 60 higher and Suez Canal spurted 2,105.

Liverpool: A more optimistic view of Central European events depressed wheat futures 3 to 4 pence at the finish today. Other bearish factors were easings at Winnipeg and increased offerings from exporting countries.

Sorel Grain Shipments Break All-Time Record

SOREL, Que. (CP)—With two months of the present season still to run, the all-time record for yearly grain shipments have been surpassed at this port. Since the start of navigation 24,456,565 bushels have been exported, compared with 24,339,053 bushels in the previous record year of 1936.

Last week two German vessels cleared with a total of 606,000 bushels of yellow corn. The German freighters Bernlef and Ittersum, and the British vessel Tornaston are at present loading. Almost one-half of the 84 ocean-going ships to clear from Sorel this year have been of German registry.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	2:50	Net Ch'ge
53¼	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	51	51	51	+ ¼
119⅝	119⅛	Abbott pf (4½)	1	119⅜	119⅜	119¾	Sep 21
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	1	29	29	29	Sep 28
13¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	5	10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
22	14½	Adams-Millis (1a)	1	18	18	18	Sep 28
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	25½	25½	25½	+1
65¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	*13	58	56½	56	+2½
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	¾	¾	¾	Sep 27
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	9	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1⅞	8½	Alleghany pf xw	3	8	8	8	+1
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	9	9⅜	8¾	9	+ ⅜
17¼	8	Alleghan pf $40 ww	1	7⅝	7⅝	7¾	+1
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
19⅝	15¼	Alleg-Ltd Steel	8	17⅝	16⅝	17⅜	+ ⅛
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	6	11	10½	11	+ ½
184	134	Allied Chem & D (6)	3	176	175½	176	+3
11½	7	Allied Kid (1⅝e)	3	8½	8½	8½	Sep 26
14⅛	3⅝	Allied Mills (⅝e)	3	10½	10⅜	10½	
12	4½	Allied Stra	20	10	9¾	9⅞	+ ¼
68⅛	38	Allied St pf (8)	2	59	59	59	Sep 14
54½	34½	Allis Ch Mfg (1⅛e)	23	47½	46⅞	47⅜	+1¼
19⅜	11⅞	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	16½	16½	16½	
3⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	5	2½	2	2½	Sep 28
24	10	Amal Leather pf	11	16	16	16	Sep 20
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	3	63	62	62	Sep 26
84¾	40	Am Ag Ch Del (3½e)	1	73	70	73	Sep 28
23½	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	5	17½	16½	17½	+1½
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	5	9½	9½	9½	Sep 24
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(¾e)	2	33¾	33	33¾	Sep 28
104⅞	70¾	Am Can (4)	4	97½	96½	97½	+1½
172	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	3	169¼	168½	168½	−3½
32¼	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	10	24	23½	24	+ ¾
63	27	Am Car & F pf(2½e)	3	38½	38	38¼	Sep 28
22¾	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.55e)	28	18½	17¾	18⅜	+ ¾
110½	80½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Sep 24
118⅝	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	116	115	116	+4⅞
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ½
14⅜	9	Am Comi Alcohol	5	11	10⅜	11	+ ⅝
16⅜	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	6	10½	10⅛	10½	
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	8	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ¼
6¾	4	Am European	2	5	5	5	
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	12	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	3	12	11½	12	Sep 28
28¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	1	17¼	17¼	17¾	+ ¾
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	6	8½	8	8½	+ ⅛
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	7	12	10¾	12	Sep 28
5½	3	Am Hide & Leather	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	2	22	22	22	+1¼
43¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	Sep 27
2¼	1½	Am Ice	1	1½	1½	1½	
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¼e)	1	16	16	16	+ ¾
8¾	4½	Am International	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
24¾	12⅜	Am Locomotive	9	18½	17½	18¼	+1¼
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	3	51	49	49	Sep 26
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅜
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	2	3¼	3⅛	3¼	Sep 28
38¾	23	Am Metal (¾e)	2	32¼	32¼	32¼	− ¼
119	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119	119	119	Sep 16
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	22	4⅝	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
41⅜	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	4	32	31	32	+2
18⅞	16⅛	Am P & L $5pf(2½k)	3	26½	26	26½	+1½
17	7	Am Rad & St S	69	15⅞	14¾	14⅞	
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	12	17	16⅜	17	+ ½
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	1	65	65	65	+ ¼
20⅞	15½	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	2	16	16	16	
18	7⅛	Am Seating	5	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R(1¾e)	46	44⅝	43½	44	+ ⅞
136½	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	2	125	125	125	
56½	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	56½	56½	56½	Sep 28
34¾	18⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	12	25⅞	25	25⅝	+ ¾
11⅜	6½	Am Stores	2	7⅜	7	7	Sep 24
14	12	Am Stove	1	13	13	13	Sep 23
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	3	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ¼
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	99½	99½	99½	
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	3	17¾	17½	17¾	Sep 28
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	16	138⅞	138	138¾	+2¼
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	4	80¾	80	80¾	+2¼
91¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	5	84⅛	82¾	84⅛	+3½
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	145½	145½	145½	Sep 27
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
13½	6	Am Water Wks	19	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)		82½	80	82½	Sep 14
7¾	3¼	Am Woolen	5	5⅝	5	5⅜	+ ⅜
43	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	34	34	34	+ ⅛
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	31	7½	7	7½	+ ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	2	32½	29	29	Sep 14
38	21	Anaconda	120	33⅜	32¼	32¾	+ ⅝
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	39½	39½	39½	Sep 24
21⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	2	16	16	16	+1
19	10	Andes Copper	1	14½	14½	14½	Sep 27
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep 26
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	1	26½	26½	26½	+1
103	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	100	99	99	Sep 26
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	12	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	38	38	38	Sep 27
94½	60	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug 12
47½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	6	42	41½	42	+ ½
11	2½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ½
75	62	Artloom Corp	5	5¼	4¾	5¼	Sep 28
11¾	4	Asso Dry Goods	11	9¼	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
75½	62	Assd Dry Gd 1 pf (6)	2	69⅞	69⅞	69¾	Aug 29
72⅞	56	Assn D G 2pf (5¼k)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Sep 14
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	Sep 28
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	14	32½	31½	32¼	+1
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	15	49½	48	49½	+1½
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	5	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅜
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	9	9	9	+1
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	12	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	+ ⅜
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107	107	107	Sep 26
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	7	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅜
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	41	41	41	
58	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	1	51	51	51	Sep 28
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Sep 26
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	1	3½	3½	3½	Sep 28
3⅜	2	Aust Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Sep 26
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	9	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛

B

11¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	17	8⅜	8½	8¼	+ ¼
11	4	Balt & Ohio	16	7¼	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	4	8¼	8	8	+ ⅜
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	32	32	32	Sep 24
23⅜	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	13	18½	17¾	18¼	+ ⅛
13½	5	Barker Bros	3	10¼	10	10¼	Sep 28
21⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	21	16⅝	16	16½	+ ½
17¼	9	Bayuk Cigar (.55¼e)	6	15	13¾	15	Sep 28
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	14½	14½	14½	Sep 27
100⅛	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	97	97	97	Sep 26
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	106	106	106	+3
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (.45e)	1	7	7	7	
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	67	67	67	Sep 26
24½	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	64	21	20⅛	20¾	+ ¾
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	5	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ¼
52	26¼	Best & Co (1.92½e)	1	46	46	46	Sep 26
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	72	56¾	55⅜	56½	+1¾
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
100½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	91¾	90⅜	91¾	Sep 26
29	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ¾
20⅜	9¾	Black & Decker(1⅛e)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¾
19¼	10½	Blaw-Knox	7	15	14¼	14⅞	+ ⅜
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	71	23½	22⅜	23	+1½
30⅜	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	1	25	25	25	+2
14¼	6	Bond Stores	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Sep 26
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	19	15⅜	15½	15¼	− ¼
36½	16½	Borg-Warner	15	32¾	31⅞	32¼	+ ½
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep 23
26	14	Bower Roll Bear	1	24	23	23	Sep 28
8⅜	4	BrewingCorAM (¾e)	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
12⅜	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	22	10¾	10½	10⅝	+ ¾
37⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (½e)	66	32⅝	32	32¼	+ ⅜
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat(2¼e)	2	30	30	30	Sep 26
40⅝	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	3	36	35½	36	+2
17¼	1⅛	Bklyn & Qns Tr	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 28
10⅜	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅜
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	3	29	27½	29	Sep 20
21½	10½	Bklyn Un Gas	2	16	16¾	16	
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	1	32	32	32	Sep 26
11½	5½	BrunswickBalk(½e)	3	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
12⅞	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	4	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	4	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¾
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	15	32	31½	31¾	+ ⅞
16¾	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	6	12⅜	10⅞	12⅛	Sep 28
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	13	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ½
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2	2	2	
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Sep 26
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
24	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	7	18½	17¾	18½	Sep 28
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	8	3	2⅞	3	Sep 28
13⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	2	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	1	17½	17½	17½	+1¼

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing (1¼e)	5	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅝
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug 30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	6	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	24	7⅞	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅜
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	8	17	16¾	16⅞	+ ¼
21½	12⅜	Can Dry G Ale (¾e)	2	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	+ ¼
8½	5	Canadian Pacific	6	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	6	31	31	31	Sep 27
8½	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7⅜	6½	7¾	Sep 28
18¼	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	3	14	13½	14	
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co	3	83½	82	83	+3
58	9⅝	Caterpil Trac (1¼e)	2	48	44⅞	48	+ ½
106¼	100½	Caterpil pf (6)	1	106	106	106	Sep 21
9	5¾	Celanese Corp	26	20⅞	20½	20½	+ ⅜
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	87½	87	87	Sep 27
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	2	22½	22¼	22½	+1
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1¼)	4	21	20	21	Sep 28
8⅝	2	Cent Foundry	12	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
14	7	Cent R R N J	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	4	5⅝	4⅝	5⅜	Sep 27
8⅞	3⅝	Century Rib M		5	5	5	Sep 27
49½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	27	44⅝	43⅞	44½	+1
10⅞	4½	Certain-teed Prod	26	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
30½	18	Champ Paper & F	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
12¾	6	Checker Cab	1	9	9	9	Sep 20
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	30	29¾	27⅞	29½	+2¼
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	Sep 26
48½	27½	Ches Corp (2.20e)	4	35¾	34	35¾	+2¾
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	1	½	½	½	Sep 27
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Sep 28
1¾	¾	Chi & N West pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Sep 28
3½	2	Chi & N West rct	2	2½	½	2½	Sep 23
1¾	½	Chi Great West	2	½	½	½	
9¾	3¼	Chi Great W pf	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Sep 28
15⅞	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅜
1	½	Chi M St P & P	1	½	½	½	Sep 28
1⅞	⅝	Chi M St P & P rct	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Sep 28
16⅞	6¾	Chi Pneu Tool	3	14⅝	14⅜	14½	+ ½
37	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	30½	30½	30½	+1⅝
44	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (3½)	1	40	40	40	Sep 26
1¼	½	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	¾	¾	¾	Sep 22
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ½
2	1⅜	C R I & Pac 7% pf	3	1¾	1⅝	1¾	Sep 23
12⅝	8	Chi Yell Cab (⅝e)	1	10	10	10	Sep 14
19¼	13	Chickasha Cot (⅝e)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+1¼
10⅝	3½	Childs Co	3	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	2:50	Net Ch'ge
77⅞	35⅞	Chrysler Corp (⅝e)	217	70⅛	68⅛	69½	+1½
13½	8½	City Ice&Fuel(1.10e)	3	8¾	8½	8½	+ ⅛
5½	2	City Stores	2	4⅜	3⅞	4⅛	− ⅛
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	2	21½	21½	21½	+3
28½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	1	24½	24½	24½	+2⅝
45⅝	23½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	14	40⅝	40	40	+ ⅝
25¾	10½	Clinetc Peabdy (.55e)	17	20⅞	19½	20⅞	+1⅝
142⅜	105½	Coca-Cola (1¼e)	1	122	122	122	+1½
80½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	59½	59¼	59½	Sep 28
13¾	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	12	10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ⅛
98½	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
38¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	6	32¼	32½	32⅞	+1
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	14	14	14	Sep 28
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	1	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜	− ⅛
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	− ⅛
9	5½	Col Gas & El	27	6½	6⅛	6⅜	+ ¼
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	66	66	66	Sep 26
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% ft	1	12	12	12	
36⅝	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	29	29	29	Sep 28
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	2	86	85⅞	86	+3
51½	23	Comi Credit (4)	22	48	46	47½	+2¾
105¼	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	Sep 28
56	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	29	50	48	49½	+2½
111	90	Comi I T cv pf (4¼)	1	107	107	107	Sep 15
12¼	5⅞	Comi Solvents	46	9¾	9½	9½	+ ¼
2	1	Com'with & South	13	1½	1	1	− ⅛
4	25	Com'with Ed (3)	3	35⅛	35	35	+ ¾
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¾)	17	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
9½	3¾	Conde Nast	1	6	6	6	Sep 23
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	9	24½	24¼	24½	+ ¾
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	1	7½	7½	7½	Sep 27
19½	10½	Consol Aircraft	9	12½	12	12½	+ ¾
10¼	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	7	7	7	+ ¾
30½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	46	25⅝	25	25⅜	+ ⅜
100	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	*3	98¾	98½	98¾	+1
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 28
8⅞	4½	Consol Film pf (¾k)	1	8	8	8	
6⅜	2⅞	Cons Laundries	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	16	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
105⅞	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	Sep 27
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	1	3	3	3	+ ¼
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12	12	12	Sep 20
89½	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	Sep 10
17½	9¾	Container Corp	12	13¾	13¼	13½	+ ½
26⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	25	18⅜	18¼	18½	+ ½
25¾	10½	Cont Bak B	3	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	90½	90	90	Sep 27
49	36½	Cont Can (1½e)	12	40¼	39¼	40¼	+ ¾
113	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	112½	112½	112½	Sep 26
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fib	2	9	8¾	9	+1
38	21¼	Cont Ins (1.80a)	2	32	31	32	Sep 28
1¾	⅞	Cont Motors	15	1⅛	1	1	
35½	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	14	29	28½	29	+ ⅝
19½	10	Cont Steel	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Sep 26
70⅝	53	Corn Products (3)	*72	65	64	65	17⅝
170½	162	Corn Products pf (7)	1	170½	170½	170½	Sep 27
5¼	2¾	Coty Inc	14	3

Commerce and Finance

Fall Construction Gains Counterbalancing Spring Declines

Business and Industry

Dangers of Broad Inventory Upturn Given by Expert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While in some years many businesses can show substantial profits from a forward buying policy, they seldom do so over the long term, especially when the carrying costs of inventories are considered, declared N. Madison Cartmell of McKinsey, Wellington & Company, management engineers, in an article entitled "Control of Inventory Investments," appearing in the 1938 Year Book of the National Association of Cost Accountants.

"In view of the fears of the administration and of business men that the current Government spending program may defeat itself, it is well to recall that the buying spree of 1935-37 was one of the principal causes of the current depression," Mr. Cartmell states.

Encouraged to Buy

"Business was faced with deliberate efforts to push up prices to 1926 levels, and companies and individuals in 1935 and 1936 were encouraged to buy because still higher prices were being forecast. When individuals had stocked up on finished goods, and manufacturers had stocked up on raw materials, the buying demand collapsed while supply continued unabated. Production had to stop.

"The inventories of 51 large companies in December, 1936, were actually about 13 per cent more than at the end of 1929 although prices in 1936 were 21 per cent lower. A recent study indicates that under the month to month plan of buying, in one basic industry, the buyer during the past 15 years would have saved a large amount of money as contrasted with results achieved by the practice of buying further forward. The forward buying policy did not pay even without considering the carrying costs of inventories, which probably added another 2 per cent to the total actual costs.

"If speculative purchases could be confined to depression and post depression years, and if a very conservative policy were followed in other years, especially after a price up-swing passes the 'normal' stage, a business might have a real change of speculative profits over the long run. It is very difficult, however, for any management to forecast the turns of a business cycle.

Not Conservative

"Moreover, few managements have shown the courage to be conservative when they should be, especially in the face of rapidly advancing prices when competitors are insuring future maximum costs for their materials by heavy forward buying.

"Buying based upon attempts to outguess the rest of the world on future prices, cannot be justified. The attention of corporations should be concentrated on earning profits from their primary functions of manufacturing and selling. Advance buying in excess of the level indicated by current selling prices and a sound protective program, should be eliminated by adequate co-ordination of inventories and production with sales."

Canada Nearly Exhausts U. S. Cedar Shingle Quota

OTTAWA, (CP) — Canada has practically exhausted its quota of the United States trade in red cedar shingles according to information received by the Department of Trade and Commerce from its trade commissioner in New York.

Of the total quota of 864,881 squares entering the U. S. duty free from July 1 to Dec. 30, Canada supplied 860,636 squares representing 99.55 per cent of the quota by Sept. 19. Last year, Canada has used only 38.2 per cent of her quota in red cedar shingles by the end of July.

Optimism on Building Outlook Is Bolstered by FHA Figures

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Figures just published proudly by the Federal Housing Administration on mortgages selected for appraisal are taken here as further support to the general bullishness in the Street on the outlook for building. The FHA reports that for the week ended Sept. 17 the total of mortgages selected for appraisal made a new all-time peak at $24,186,000, topping the peak reached in April.

The April peak was due largely to the release of pent-up business after Congress passed the new amendment to the National Housing Act on Feb. 3; but last week's peak had no such temporary explanation. The weekly figures have been leading up to it all summer.

Wall Street was skeptical last spring when the FHA first started to boast of the unexpected volume of business coming in. By July that skepticism had faded. By now the figures have been translated by the Street into rising prices for the building shares, which have done better than the general market.

All Data Show Improvement

Current building figures confuse the layman by their variety but factor out for the professional. First come the figures for building permits. Then come those of contracts actually awarded, then of actual construction. In the FHA field, the first indications of coming construction appear in "mortgages selected for appraisal," then in "mortgages appraised for insurance." Thus some of the above figures forecast actual construction while others record it.

All the figures show improvement, but the forecasting figures show the most. Building permit figures, which forecast, have been showing substantial increases over last year, the July figures reported by the Department of Labor showing 128 per cent above July, 1937. By contrast the residential contracts actually awarded in July (as reported by F. W. Dodge for 37 states) were only 8.5 per cent above July, 1937.

The same superior showing of the forecasting figures appears in the FHA reports. For the week above cited, the forecasting figure of mortgages selected for appraisal shows a 160 per cent advance over the same week last year, though the figure of mortgages actually accepted for insurance shows an increase of slightly less than 100 per cent.

Pick-up Largely in East

The importance of these figures is in their bearing on the question, heavily debated this summer, whether total residential construction for 1938 would exceed 1937. Last year was the best since 1929. If residential building was to be dragged down by the business cycle, 1938 would be lower; but if residential building has a cycle all its own, running about 20 years, then 1938 should be better.

For the first half of the year 1938 was substantially below 1937. For the last half, however, a steady 1938 improvement will contrast with a steady 1937 decline. The forecasting figures now indicate that the improvement this fall will more than overbalance the decrease this spring. Residential building has ignored its usual seasonal decline, which should have commenced in August.

A peculiarity in the situation is that the residential building pick-up has been largely in the large Eastern cities. New York stands out. This appears only partly explained by changes in the building permit laws and by the World's Fair hopes. Washington is also up. Declines were registered in Philadelphia, Chicago, and leading middle-sized cities.

Cheer is drawn from the contrast between the forecasting and the recording figures. For example, the forecasting figures of building permits shows, for the first seven months of this year, an increase of 41 per cent over last year. Figure for actual contracts awarded shows 18 per cent decrease. Permits must be piling up. Permits began to exceed last year in May, but contracts did not exceed last year until July.

The above figures apply only to residential building. There are two other large categories of building: (1) private commercial and industrial, and (2) public construction.

Lags Behind Year Ago

Private commercial and industrial construction is still behind last year, and the lag is expected to continue. Reasons given are two: first, that such a lag usually occurs in the upswing of the business cycle; and second, private capital is still afraid of political difficulties. Two of the leading private sources of construction, the utilities and the railroads, are lying low, the utilities because the government is squeezing them, the railroads because they haven't any cash.

On the other hand, public works are beginning to show increases above last year. The peak of public works since the 1920's was in 1936. Last year, chiefly due to the abatement of "pump-priming" by the Federal Government, the figure fell off slightly. In the first half of 1938 the total was still falling off.

Now, as Congress has resumed pump-priming, the totals of Federal and Federally subsidized public works are beginning to push here and there above last year, and by the end of 1938 they are expected to show sizeable percentage increases over late 1937. Leading categories of public construction will of course be PWA outlays and the slum-clearance and charity housing programs of the United States Housing Authority, which got a big increase in funds from Congress in June.

Railroad Earnings In August 9 P. C. Below 1937 Month

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Association of American Railroads said that Class 1 railroads in August had a net operating income of $45,376,622 compared with $50,756,743 in the corresponding month of 1937, a decrease of 9 per cent.

For the first eight months of 1938, the Class 1 roads showed a net operating income of $154,711,883 which was at the annual rate of return of 0.99 per cent on their property investment, the association said.

The net operating income in the same period in 1937 was $411,208,051 or 2.63 per cent on investment.

Gross operating revenues for the first eight months of 1938 totalled $2,251,436,918 compared with $2,811,570,738 for the same period in 1937, a decrease of 19.9 per cent below 1937.

Operating expenses for the first eight months of 1938 amounted to $1,783,818,556 compared with $2,093,345,833 for the same period in 1937. Operating expenses for the first eight months of 1938 were 14.8 per cent less than in the same period of 1937.

Forty-nine Class 1 railroads failed to earn expenses and taxes in the first 8 months of 1938, of which 20 were in the Eastern district, 8 in the Southern district and 21 in the Western district, the association said.

American Can Sales 7 P. C. Under 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—American Can Company dollar sales so far this year are about 7 per cent less than the like period of 1937 period. However, there are some indications that this gap may be narrowed before the end of the year.

It is difficult to relate the decrease in sales volume to profits because of the several uncertainties which may influence year-end adjustments. Informed estimates place American Can's net income for 1938 high enough to more than cover the $4 regular common dividend rate, but it is too early to be definite. Last year net income amounted to $6.08 a common share, after preferred dividends.

A year ago general line can sales were feeling impact of the sharp fall business decline, whereas this year the general, if slow, improvement in industry and commerce indicate a chance for moderate improvement. General line can sales of the old standard type have shown a somewhat smaller decline than sales as a whole, the dip to date probably being 2 per cent or less.

Uncertainty over the tin plate price situation is one disturbing factor. The steel companies, due to the European political crisis and its possible effects on tin supply, have not yet named a fourth-quarter tin plate price, which would also probably be the price for the first nine months of 1939. Thus, American Can does not yet know how much, if any, inventory write-down will be necessary, nor the extent to which refunds will be made to customers.

N. Y. Savings Bankers Elect Wulff Chairman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Group V, Savings Bank Association of the State of New York elected Richard J. Wulff, President of the Fulton Savings Bank, Chairman of the association at the annual meeting for the ensuing year, succeeding George C. Johnson, treasurer of the Dime Savings Bank. Daniel T. Rowe, vice-president of the Kings Highway Savings Bank, was re-elected secretary, and Robert S. Darbee, Joseph Upton and Adam Schneider, Jr., were named to the executive committee.

The group V, Savings Bank Association, comprises the savings banks of Brooklyn, Queens, Long Island and Staten Island.

K. C. S. Directors Approve Merger Plan With L. & A.

NEW YORK (AP)—The board of directors of Kansas City Southern Railway has approved unification of that line with Louisiana & Arkansas Railway.

To be effective, the plan must be approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission, by a stockholders meeting of the K. C. S., and by the controlling group of L. & A. The last named has already informally approved.

The plan, originally proposed before 1929 by Leonor F. Loree, has been pressed for the past three years by Harvey C. Couch, Pine Bluffs, Ark., utility magnate. Mr. Couch is Chairman of the Board of the K. C. S., and a substantial stockholder in that road, and is head of the group which has controlling interest in L. & A.

Provides Direct Route

The proposal, if effective, unites in one system a direct route from Kansas City to Port Arthur, Texas, and other Sabine ports, crossed by a line between Dallas, Texas, and New Orleans, with connections to most other roads serving the southwest.

Mr. Couch said it would provide shippers with a more direct route from Kansas City to New Orleans than that of any other one railroad.

The K. C. S., he said, now chiefly has long haul heavy freight originating outside its area. The L. & A. has chiefly freight originating in its own territory. For K. C. S., Mr. Couch said, the unification will provide much new business on its own line.

Net operating savings, he said, would be in excess of $1,000,000 (including allowances for anticipated new business). He predicted a substantial increase in earnings of K. C. S. which in 1937 amounted to $4.01 a share on the preferred stock and one cent a share on the common. In 1936 earnings equalled $2.76 a share on the preferred.

Operating economies will not be allowed to decrease present pay rolls he said. On the contrary, he said, the anticipated increase in business should eventually require additional personnel.

No major shift of personnel is planned, he said. In general, operating offices and headquarters will remain as at present for both roads.

In Good Condition

Engineers' surveys indicate, he said, that no material immediate changes in trackage or rolling stock are required. L. & A. equipment, he said, ranks with that of the best eastern roads, while K. C. S. has plenty of heavy-draught locomotives in good condition.

While L. & A. trackage is lighter than that of K. C. S., it travels over comparatively level ground, whereas K. C. S. traverses hilly country.

The financial aspects of the unification plan briefly are as follows:

There will be no exchange of cash.

There will be no increase in debt or preferred stock of either road.

K. C. S. will issue an additional 210,000 shares of common stock, for that K. C. S. will receive preferred and common stock of L. & A., as nearly equivalent, dollar for dollar, as can be estimated, Mr. Couch said.

Financial arrangements were prepared by the banking houses of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

Roper Sees Trade Continuing to Rise

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Roper predicted American business would continue to improve, especially if the European war threat fades away.

"It is exceedingly remarkable," he said, "the way business has stood up in spite of all this and has even made progress.

"I see no reason to believe that there will not be a continuation of this trend. There has been no similar period in our history when business has been so little affected by such conditions."

The steadiness of American business during the world crisis, the Secretary said, was "evidence of how solid our recovery base is."

Greece Makes Loan Payment to the U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Secretary of the U. S. Treasury announces that Mr. D. Sicilianos, Minister of Greece, has transmitted a check through the Department of State drawn by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the direction of the Bank of Greece for account of the Greek Ministry of Finance in the amount of $87,168, representing payment by the Greek Government to the Government of the United States of 40 per cent of the semi-annual interest amounting to $217,920 due on May 10, 1938, on the 4 per cent loan of 1929 made to the Greek Government by the United States under the agreement of May 10, 1929.

This amount has been received by the Treasury in the same manner as the previous payments made by the Greek Government to the United States on account of the amounts due during the period since 1932 were received by the United States, namely, without prejudice to the contractual rights of the United States.

Canadian Money Being Discounted in Detroit

DETROIT (AP)—Fluctuating foreign exchange quotations, attributed to the European crisis, caused Detroit merchants to begin discounting Canadian money. The rate varied from 4 to 8 per cent as the quotations changed.

The Detroit Clearing House advised the Retail Merchants' Association to take the action. For several years Canadian money had been accepted at par.

Represent Public Interest

Exchange Names Three Leaders To Represent Public

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—The New York Stock Exchange has announced the appointment of three distinguished non-members to serve as representatives of the public on the board of governors. The men, nominated by William McC. Martin, Jr., President of the exchange and approved by the board of governors, are Carle C. Conway, chairman of the board of Continental Can Company; Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, and General Robert E. Wood, President of Sears Roebuck & Co.

The appointments were made in accordance with the recommendations of the Conway committee, which, in its report on the reorganization of the exchange, had proposed that the public interest be represented by three non-members. The three new members will have full voting rights and will serve until the next annual election.

The appointment brought a telegram of congratulation from William O. Douglas, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, to Mr. Martin, felicitating the exchange president on having prevailed upon such outstanding men to serve as the public representatives on the board.

The appointments are held to have brought to a close the overhauling which the exchange has undergone during the past few years. On the recommendation of the Conway Committee, the constitution of the exchange was drastically revised with the ready acceptance of an overwhelming majority of the membership. Previously the public's sole representation had been through an advisory committee with no voting power.

© Harris & Ewing, by a Staff Artist, Pirie MacDonald

Above left: General Robert E. Wood, President of Sears Roebuck & Co. Above right: Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago. Below: Carle C. Conway, Chairman of the Continental Can Company. The three executives have been elected members of the Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange as representatives of the public interest.

Protest on French Debts Now Limited

PARIS (AP)—The Finance Ministry has decreed a limitation of the right of protest on commercial debts.

Declaring it was drafted expressly to avoid the possibility of a moratorium, the Finance Ministry said the decree was designed solely to avoid capital being tied up in suits against debtors who manifestly were unable to pay.

Savings Increase Shown in Report Of Bank of Canada

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Continued increase in savings accounts and an increase in deposits with the Bank of Canada featured the Aug. 31 report of chartered banks to the finance department.

Savings deposits increased $12,000,000 as compared with July 30 and some $57,000,000 over Aug. 31 of 1937. Deposits with the Bank of Canada increased $15,000,000 in the month.

The summary:

	Aug. 31, 1938	Aug. 31, 1937
Reserve Fund	$133,750,000	$133,750,000
Note circulation	98,661,488	110,939,351
Demand Deposts.	687,159,311	686,448,383
Notice Deposits	1,634,654,979	1,577,638,802
Deposits Outside CDA	400,442,302	433,620,529
Bnk of Can Notes	54,427,989	50,130,788
Depos with Bank of Canada	202,249,878	185,259,248
Gov't. and other secs.	1,439,863,386	1,445,949,590
Call loans in Canada	70,533,480	113,997,829
Call loans elsewhere	55,048,243	74,524,801
Current loans elsewhere	144,215,066	159,669,042
Total liabilities	3,318,949,201	3,311,412,953
Total assets	3,334,356,596	3,326,347,390

Rumania, Big Reich Supplier, Seeks New Foreign Markets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST — Considerable importance is attributed here to Rumania's search for new foreign markets. The country has had one of the greatest wheat crops in all its history and the Government is making special efforts to find buyers in western Europe. It has authorized the shipping of 28,000 carloads to Belgium and 40,000 carloads to England, and offers export premiums up to 12,000 lei for every carload shipped to those countries. This sum constitutes more than a fourth of the price of the wheat.

The chief reason for this measure is that with big crops in the United States, Canada and other countries, Rumania is finding great difficulty in selling its 210,000 carloads of surplus wheat, and secondly, it wishes to divert a larger part of its trade away from Germany.

Rumania is a rich country and usually has an abundance of three staple products to sell, namely, grain, oil and timber. Germany needs all of these vital raw materials and is the chief buyer of them. By a special clearing arrangement, also, Germany pays nominal prices that are decidedly higher than those on the world market. Consequently, Rumanian producers have received more for their oil and wheat than if they entered world competition.

Exporter Gets Premium

The Rumanian state requires Rumanian merchants to pay the farmers a fixed price of 40,000 lei for a carload of wheat which is more than England or Switzerland or Belgium gives. To make up this difference the State grants the exporter a liberal premium. Every dealer sending goods to countries with "free currencies" gets large rewards as well as special currency favors.

One reason for this bonus policy is Rumania's strange currency situation. A dollar is officially worth about 140 lei, but it sells quite freely on the "black market" for about 210 lei. In order to keep up this fictitious worth of the lei, export premiums must be paid. When selling to Germany that is not necessary, for Germany also has an arbitrary currency. When Germany gives glasses and cameras for wheat, all that is necessary is to fix the rate of the barter; money itself plays no role. It is essentially immaterial how many lei a bushel of wheat is supposed to be worth or at how many marks field glasses are evaluated, as long as a pair of glasses go for a bushel of wheat, or some such ratio.

This method of trade has been far from unsuccessful. For example, in 1937 Rumania's trade with Germany increased from 195,000,000 to 308,000,000 marks a year. In the whole Balkan peninsula it increased almost by 500,000,000 marks.

During 1938, Rumania's trade as well as world trade, in general, has fallen off, but Germany is still by far the largest single customer. For example, during the first quarter of 1938, Rumania sent exactly as large a per cent of its exports to Germany and Austria as in 1937, and during the second quarter even a larger proportion than last year. The imports, however, have been reduced. On the whole, the proportion of Rumania's foreign trade with Germany has dropped from somewhat less than a third to about a fourth.

But German representatives here fear no radical change; they are confident that they will continue to play a dominant role in Rumania's economic life. On the Danube itself German shipping will increase. Germans are to build a whole network of silos and new agricultural buildings in Rumania, to be paid for by the State.

A German firm in Duisburg is furnishing Rumania with 200 tons of pipes for new Rumanian oil wells. A new German commercial firm with a capital of 100,000,000 lei has recently been established here. So far this year Germany has bought a third of all the grain exported from Rumania, but this does not include the new harvest.

Germany Big Market

It may be pointed out that Germany absorbs about 40 per cent of Hungary's foreign trade, nearly half of Bulgaria's, and is still Yugoslavia's chief customer, though England, also, has become a large buyer of Yugoslavia's goods. In Iran, Germany is second only to Russia in trade and continues to vie with England for Turkey's commerce, whose markets it dominated for several years.

This development has caused deep anxiety both in commercial and political circles throughout the whole of southeast Europe and all these states are seeking more extensive trade relations with England, France and America. This is a very old rivalry, for southeastern Europe is a meeting place of empires. More than once this conflict has led to war. As long as competition here remains in the field of trade, these little states will be gainers, for when they fall under the exclusive domination of a single power they are treated as colonies.

If, however, through trade, the rival empires carry out political and military plans here, no goodwill comes from it; these little states will become pawns in a terrible game. The Balkan States may find harmony among themselves if not invited to strife by imperial neighbors.

Pittman Urges U. S. Cotton Be Traded For Foreign Silver

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chairman Pittman (D), Nevada, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee proposed that the nation's cotton carryover be traded for huge shipments of silver from China and India.

His proposal would mean the exportation of 13,400,000 bales of cotton to the Orient in return for 670,000,000 ounces of silver. Against this metal, the Government would issue silver certificates to pay owners of the exported cotton at a rate of 12.9 cents a pound.

In a statement, Mr. Pittman declared the cotton producing industry was "faced with imminent disaster" because of the loss of foreign markets. The Government expedient of paying the planter to reduce acreage, he said, has been "an absolute failure."

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New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:30

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
26 3¾s '43-'40 June	105.6	105.2	105.6
10 3⅜s '43-'41 Mch	106.24	106.24	106.24
40 3¼s '41	107.4	107	107.4
113 3⅜s '47-'43	108.30	108.28	108.30
21 3¼s '45-'43	108.21	108.18	108.21
3 4s '54-'44	113.4	113.3	113.3
1 2¾s '47-'45	105.8	105.8	105.8
18 2½s '45	104.31	104.31	104.31
11 3¼s '56-'46	112	111.24	112
3 3s '48-'46	106.31	106.31	106.31
2 3¼s '49-'46	107.20	107.20	107.20
80 4¼s '52-'47	117.16	117.16	117.16
14 2¾s '51-'48	103.29	103.26	103.29
15 3¼s '52-'49	107.12	107.12	107.12
19 2½s '53-'49	100.31	100.27	100.31
3 2½s '52-'50	100.27	100.21	100.27
10 2¾s '54-'51	102.16	102.16	102.16
18 3s '55-'51	105.17	105.16	105.16
59 2¾s '60-'55	103.9	103.	103.9
54 2¾s '59-'56	102.3	101.20	102.3
31 2¾s '61-'58	101.18	101.8	101.18

Federal Farm Mortgage

12 3s '47-'42	105.8	105.1	105.8
25 2¾s '47-'42	104.4	104.4	104.4
27 3¼s '64-'44	106.8	106.7	106.8
15 3s '49-'44	105.11	105.3	105.11

Home Owners' Loan

3 2¾s '49-'39	102.8	102.2	102.8
37 2¼s '44-'42	103.12	103.11	103.12

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 Adams Exp 4s '48	97½	97	97
2 3s '52-'44	105.19	105.10	105.10
5 Alleghany 5s '44	63	62½	63
2 Alleghany 5s '49	50½	50	50
9 Alleghany 5s '50 st	22½	21¼	22½
3 Allied Stars 4½s '50	90	90	90
2 Allied Stra 4½s '51	90	90	90
16 Allis Chalm 4s '52	110¼	109½	110¼
47 Alum & For Pub 2030	50	48¾	50
4 Am Int 5½s '49	98	97	98
24 Am T & T 5½s '43	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
8 Am T & T 3¼s '66	101½	101¼	101½
20 Am T & T 3¼s '61	102½	101½	102
5 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	106	105¾	106
25 Arm Del 4s '57	96½	96¼	96½
56 Arm Del 4s '55	96¾	96	96¾
21 AT&SF 4s '95	102¼	101½	102¼
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95	86	86	86
1 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	97½	97½	97½
10 A C Line 1st4½ '52	79	79	79
29 B&O rfg 6s '95	17½	17	17½
20 B&O 1st 5s '48	41¾	41½	41¾
25 B&O rfg 5s '95	16¼	15¾	16¼
5 B&O 5s '96 F	16½	16½	16½
7 B&O 5s 2000 D	16¼	16	16¼
39 B&O cv 4½s '60	13½	12¾	13½
14 B&O 4s '48	41	40	41
8 B&O 5s S W '50	32	30	32
1 Bang & Ar4s cv 51 st	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	116½	116½	116½
16 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103¼	103.	103.
2 Japan 5½s '65	51¾	51¾	51¾
37 Beth-Stl 3¾s '66	98	97⅝	97⅝
6 Beth Stl 3½s '52	94	94	94
31 Boston&Me 5s '67	24⅜	23½	24
12 Bost&Me 4¼s'61 JJ	23	22	23
5 Boston&Me 5s '55	23½	23¼	23½
5 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
18 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	56⅞	55	56⅞
16 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	103¾	103½	103¾
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	71	71	71
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	94	94	94
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57	26	26	26
5 Bush Term 5s '55	40	39½	40
10 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	114½	114⅝	114⅝
2 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	112¼	112¼	112¼
18 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	110¼	109⅝	110¼
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	118½	118½	118½
1 Can Pac 5s '54	94	94	94
5 Can Pac 4½s '46	93	93	93
4 Can Pac 4½s '60	89¼	89¼	89¼
10 Can Pac 4s perp	78	78	78
1 Cen Foundry 6s '41	98¼	98¼	98¼
15 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	100	99⅝	100
3 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	105	105	105
10 Cen Pac 5s '60	48¼	46⅛	48¼
21 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	66	65⅜	66
7 Cen Pac 1st 5½s '48	75⅛	73½	73½
1 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	101½	101½	101½
1 C&O 4½s '92	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
5 C&O 3½s '96 D	92	91	92
1 C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	92½	92½	92½
1 C&O 1st 4s '89 R&A	108½	108½	108½
2 Chic Milw 5s '49	12	11½	12
24 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	8½	8	8¼
98 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
1 CM&SP 4½s'89	22	22	22
11 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	4½	4⅜	4½
6 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	8¼	8¼	8¼
3 Chi G W 4s '52 A	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
7 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	3½	3¼	3½
11 CRI&P rfg 4s'34	7¼	7	7¼
3 CRI&P rfg 4s'34 ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	102	102	102
2 Childs Co 5s'43	68	68	68
15 CC&StL 4½s'77	50½	50	50⅝
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77 C	64¼	64¼	64¼
1 Col&So 4½s '80	38	38	38
11 ColombiaG5s'52May	93½	93¼	93½
5 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	101	101	101
10 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	102¼	102¼	102¼
21 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	104⅜	103⅞	104⅜
5 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107¼	106⅞	107¼
61 ComwEd cv 3½s '58	103⅜	102⅞	103⅜
142 ComwlEdcv3½s'58wi	103⅜	102¾	103⅜
16 Con Edis 3½s'48	104¼	103⅞	104
23 Con Edis 3½s'58	101½	101½	101½
11 Con Edis 3½s'58	103	103	103
53 Con Oil 3½s '51	101¼	101	101½
3 Consum Pow3¼s '66	103⅝	103⅛	103⅝
3 Container Cor 6s '46	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3 Crane Co 3½s '51	103½	103½	103½
1 Crown Wil 6s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
9 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	49	48	49
20 D&RG 4½s'36	10	10	10
1 D&RG 4s '36	10¼	10	10
2 D&RG West 5s '78	9½	9¼	9½
1 Det Ed 4½s '61	112½	112½	112½
3 Det Ed 4s '65	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
2 Det T Tun 4½s '61	93½	92	93
2 DowChem 3s '51	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 DuMisabe&Ut5½s'62	101	101	101
1 Elect Auto Lite4s'52	105	105	105
30 Erie rfg 5s '67	11½	11¼	11¼
3 Erie rfg 5s '75	11½	10⅞	11½
1 Erie 1st 4s '96	39⅜	36⅞	36⅞
2 Erie gen lien 4s '96	19	19	19
1 Erie Gen 6s '57	35	35	35
1 Fed L&T Int 5s '42	95	95	95
13 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	104	103⅝	104
9 Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
3 Gen Steel Cast 5½s'49	53	53	53
11 Goodrich 4¼s '56	95	94	94⅜
4 Goodrich 6s '45	97¾	97¾	97¾
12 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104	103⅝	104
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	85	85	85
1 Gt Nor 4½s '46 D	71¼	71¼	71¼
3 Gt Nor 4½s'77E	71½	70	71½
7 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	87	85½	87
1 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	78	78	78
6 Gulf St Util 4s '66	103	102½	103
1 Hocky V 4½s '99	112¼	112¼	112¼
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	72	70⅞	72
1 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	101½	101½	101½
2 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	26	26	25
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	48¾	48¾	48¾
3 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14	14	14
3 Ill Cen 4s '53	40¼	40	40¼
15 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	35½	34½	35½
5 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	42¾	42½	42½
2 Ill Steel 4½s '40	105¾	105⅞	105⅞
7 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	52	51	52
5 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Int Gt2Nor 5s '56B	11½	11½	11½
10 Int Hydro El 6s '44	71	70	71
6 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	46⅞	46⅝	46⅞
1 Int Paper 5s '47	89½	89½	89½
40 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	99¾	99¾	99¾
12 Int T&T 4½s '52	63¼	61⅞	63½
21 Int T&T 5s '55	65¼	64	65¼
5 K C South 5s '50	61½	61½	61½
8 K C Term 4s '60	105	103	105
6 Kans G & E 4½s '80	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Koppers Co 4s'51	101	101	101
1 Kresge Found 4s'45	102	102	102
8 Kresge Found 3½s'47	98½	98⅜	98½
3 Lac Gas 5½s'53	50	49¾	49¾
1 Lib C&N 4½s'51 A C	53	53	53
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003	15¾	15½	15¾
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	14¾	14½	14¾
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	14¾	14½	14¾
1 Loews 3½s'46	99¾	99¾	99¾
6 Louisv & Ark 5s'69	75½	75	75½
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	85¾	85¾	85¾
8 Louis & N un 4s 40	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Manhat Ry 4s'90	26	26	26
11 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	103¼	103	103¼
6 MilEIR&L 5s '61 B	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	15½	15½	15½
10 Mo Pac 5½s '49	4	4	4
2 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	16	15¾	16
18 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16½	15¾	16
1 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	15¾	15¾	15¾
3 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	16	16	16
10 Mo Pac 5s fl '80 et	16½	16	16½
19 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5	5	5
10 Mob & Oh 5s '38	24½	24½	24½
21 Mob O 4½s '77	22	21	22
100 Monong&sh Ry 4s '60	100	100	100
10 Monongah Ry 4s '60	100	100	100
18 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	94½	94½	94½
1 Mor Essex 5s '55	48½	46½	46½
1 Mor & Es 3½s 2000	48½	48½	48½
2 Mount St T&T3¾s'68	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	102	102	102
2 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105	105	105
1 Nat Gypsum 4½s '50	100¾	100¾	100¾
12 Natl Steel 4s '65	107⅞	107¼	107⅞
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	97	97	97
12 NO Tex&M 5s '54 B	28	28	28
6 NO Tex&Mex 5s '56C	24¼	24¼	24¼
6 NYC rfg 5s 2013	52½	52	52½
8 NYC 4½s 2013 A	50	49¾	50
5 NYC cn 4s '98	50	48½	50
8 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	50½	49½	50½
1 NYC&HR 3½s '97	75	75	75
139 NY Chi & StL 4s '38	59⅞	54¾	56⅝
30 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	38½	36	38
85 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	38	34½	35
2 NY Ch&StL 4s '40	61½	61½	61½
15 NY Conn 4½s '53	101¾	101	101
2 NY Edis 3¼s '65	104	104	104
1 NY G El H&P 4s '49	115	115	115
2 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	14	14	14
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	11	10½	10½
1 NYNH&H 4s '55	12	12	12
1 NYNH&H 3½s '56	13	13	13
1 NY Ry 6s '58 st	102	102	102
17 NY Tel 4½s '39	104	104	104
10 Norf Sou 5s '61 et	9	9	9
13 Norf Sou 5s '61A	9½	9½	9½
3 Nor Am Co 5s '61	104¾	104¼	104¾
3 Nor Am Ed 5½s '43	102½	102½	102½
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '59C	100	100	100
1 Nor Pac 4s 2047	64½	64½	64½
3 Nor Pac 3s2047 D	55	55	55
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51¼	51¼	51¼
11 Nor Pac 4s '97	78¼	78	78¼
4 Nor Pac 3s 2047	45	44¾	45
13 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Ohio Ed 4s '67	102	102	102
6 Ohio Ed 4s '68	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Ohio Ed 3½s '72	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	101¼	101¼	101¼
23 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	101¼	100¾	101¼
2 Pacif Cst Ist5s '48	51¼	51¼	51¼
14 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	102	101⅜	102
3 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	104½	104	104½
5 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	108⅝	108¼	108⅝
1 Pen Co 4s '63	89¼	89¼	89¼
16 Pen P & Lt 4½s'81	99⅞	99¼	99⅞
6 Pen RR gen 5s '68	102½	102	102
2 Pen RR cn 4½s'60	114	114	114
16 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	94⅝	94	94½
5 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	78	77½	78
11 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	89⅝	89	89⅝
2 Pen RR 3¾s '70	82	81	82
15 Pen RR 3¼s'62	76½	76	76½
12 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	113	112½	113
2 Phila Co 5s '67	91	91	91
1 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	11¾	11¼	11¾
11 Philippine Ry 4s 37	12¾	12	12¾
25 Phillips Pet 3s 48	107⅝	106½	107⅝
2 PCC & StL 5s 75 B	98	98	98
3 Pcc & St L 4½s 77	90	89⅝	89⅝
5 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	57	56	57
50 Postal Tel&C 5s 53	15	14⅝	14⅝
1 Purity Bak 5s 48	94¾	94¾	94¾
5 Readg 4½s 97 A	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
5 Readg 4½s 97 B	67	67	67
4 Rem Rand 4½s 56	97	97	97
21 Republic Steel 5½s 54	106¼	106	106¼
1 Republic Stl 4½s 56	85	85	85
4 Richfield Oil 4s 52	103	103	103
3 Safeway Strs 4s 47	104½	104½	104½
18 St L S F 4½s 78	8½	8⅜	8½
2 Seab A L cn 6s '45	7	6¾	6¾
1 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
41 Sea A L 4s '50 st	11	11	11
5 Sea-AlFla 6s 35A ct	3¼	3¼	3¼
3 Shell Un 2½s '51	102¼	102	102
1 Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 So Cal Gas 4s '65	108¾	108½	108¾
7 So Pac 4½s '68	44¼	43	44¼
8 Sou Pac 4½s '81	43¾	43	43¾
37 So Pac 4½s '69	43⅞	43	43⅞
3 So Pac rfg 4s '55	61½	61½	61½
2 So Pac cit 4s '49	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
3 So Pac 3¾s '46	56	55	56
1 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	49⅝	48¾	49¾
5 South Ry 6½s '56	58⅜	57½	58⅜
7 South Ry gen 6s '56	55	55	55
16 South Ry cn 5s '94	69	67¾	69
28 South Ry gen 4s '56	44	41⅜	43½
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	109	109	109
1 SW Bell Tel 4½s '59	109¾	109¾	109¾
15 S W Gas & El 4s '60	105½	105½	105½
4 Suokane Int 5s '55	15	15	15
2 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	102	102	102
24 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	99½	99¼	99⅜
3 Studebaker 6s cv '45	74½	74	74
6 Tenn El Pow 6s '47A	92	92	92
2 T RR A St L 4s '53	100½	100½	100½
15 Tex Corp 3½s '51	105	104	105
10 Tex & Pist 5s 2000	113	113	113
22 Third Ave aj 5s '60	5¾	5½	5¾
1 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	106½	106½	106½
1 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	109½	109½	109½
1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	102	102	102
3 Un Pac 3½s'70	90	90	90
2 Unit Drug 5s'53	69½	69½	69½
64 US Steel 3¼s'48	102¾	102¼	102¾
1 Utah L&Trac 5s'44	88¼	87⅝	87⅝
1 Utah P&L 5s'44	91	91	91
2 Util P&L 5½s'47	45	45	45
2 Va El&Pow 4s'55 A	105½	105½	105½
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	103¼	103¼	103¼
9 Wabash 5s '60 D	6	7¾	8
5 Warner Bros 6s'39	73¼	73¼	73¼
2 Warner Bros 6s'39 ct	72½	72½	72½
10 Warren Bros 6s'41	34¾	32	34
3 Westn Md 4s'52	76½	76	76½
8 Western Un 5s'51	71	69½	71
3 Western Un 5s'60	69½	69	69½
8 Western Un 4½s'50	63	62	63
1 Wilkes B&E 5s'42	4¾	4¾	4¾
4 Wilson & Co 4s'55	100¾	100¾	100¾
15 Youngst S&T 4s'61	100¾	100½	100¾

Foreign Bonds

3 Antwerp 5s '58	90	89¾	90
5 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	80	80	80
44 Australia 5s '55	99	98	99
10 Australia 5s '57	99	98¼	99
16 Australia 6s '56	96½	96	96½
1 Bavaria 6½s'45	173¼	173¼	173¼
1 Belgium 7s '55	108	108	108
5 Belgium 6½s'49	101	101	101
9 Belgium 6s '55	101	99¾	101
6 Berlin 6½s'58	18	18	18
4 Brazil 8s '41	12⅝	12½	12½
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	10	10	10
2 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	10¼	10¼	10¼
6 Brisbane 5s '57	96	95	95
5 Brisbane 5s'58	95½	95	95½
3 Buen A 4s '43s '77	52¼	52¼	52¼
4 BuenA4½s4½s Aug'76	52¼	52	52¼
24 Canada 5s '52	108½	108½	108½
31 Canada 4s '60	107	107	107
26 Canada 3¼s '61	100	99¾	99¾
6 Canada 3s '67	96½	95½	96⅜
15 Canada 2½s '45	99½	99¼	99¼
5 Canada 2¾s '44	98⅜	98⅛	98⅛
1 Chile Mt Bk 6¾s '61	15	15	15
4 Chile 6s '60	17¼	17¼	17½
7 Chile 6s '61 Jan	17¼	17	17¼
2 Chile 6s '63	17	17	17
20 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	16¾	16½	16¾
27 Copenhag 5s '52	93	90½	93
3 Copenhag 4½s '53	90	90	90
5 Cuba 5½s '45	68½	68½	68½
12 Cuba 4½s '77	57	57	57
1 Czecho 8s '51	77¾	77¾	77¾
1 Czecho 8s '52	77¾	65	77¾
39 Denmark 6s '42	101½	99⅝	101
11 Denmark 5½s '55	98	97½	98
19 Denmark 4½s '62	95¼	94½	95¼
1 Fiat 7s '46	101	101	101
23 Ger Gov 5½s '65	22	20¾	22
4 Ger Gov 5½s '65 unst	19	19	19
9 Ger Govt 7s '49	27½	27	27½
3 Ger Govt 7s '49 unst	20	20	20
2 Hung L Mt 7½s '61 A	10½	10	10½
3 Ital Cr Cons 7s '47 B	64	63¾	64
9 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	56	52½	56
45 Italy 7s 1951	71¼	70	71¼
11 Japan 6½s '54	72	72	72
10 Lombard El 7s '52	50	50	50
1 Mex 5s aod '45	1¼	1¼	1¼
57 Mun City 6½s '52	54	51	54
3 N Sou Wales 5s '57	96	93	96
1 N Sou Wales 5s '58	96½	96	96½
3 Norway 6s '44	106	106	106
4 Norway 6s '43	106	106	106
1 Norway 4½s '58	102¾	102	102¾
7 Norway 4¼s '65	101½	101	101½
14 Nor Mun Bk 5s '70	101⅜	100½	101⅜
7 Oslo City 4½s '55	101	100½	100½
2 Par-Orl RR 5½s '68	76½	76	76
5 Peru 7s '59	8¼	8¼	8¼
3 Prague 7½s '52	57	57	57
3 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	6½	5¾	6½
10 Rome 6½s '52	59½	56½	59½
2 Sao Paulo St 8s'50	7½	7½	7½
12 Sao Paulo St 7s'40	16	14¾	16
2 Serbs Sts Sl 7s'62	22	21½	22
1 Shinyetsu E 6½s'52	54	54	54
2 Sydney 5½s'55	96	94¼	96
7 Taiwan El P 5½s'71	44½	44	44
7 Tokyo City 5s '52	37½	37	37½
19 Tokyo El Lt 6s'53	49¾	49½	49¾
2 Uruguay 6s'60	45½	45½	45½
2 Yokohama 6s'61	49½	49½	49½

Total today (Sent. 29), 4,129,000; previous days, 9,236,400; week ago, 4,426,000; Year ago, 7,495,750; two years ago, 11,603,000; Jan. 1 to date, 1,288,017,405; year ago, 2,190,749,475, two years ago, 2,604,911,000.

xin—Ex-Interest. ct—Certificates.

Foreign Exchange Rates

1 O'clock, Sept. 29

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe			
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.		Parity
Demand	$4.78¾	$4.71⅝		$4.2397
Cables	4.78m	4.71½		4.2397
France—franc	.0268	.0263		.0279
Belgium—belga	.1691	.1705		.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2258	.2248		1
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼		.0526
Germany—mark	.3964	.3944		.4033
Holland—guilder	.5385	.5400		1
Sweden—krona	.2460	.2425		.4537
Norway—krone	.2387	.2362		.4537
Denmark—krone	.2131	.2102		.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†		.2267
Greece—drachma	.0089	.0088½		.0220
Austria—schill'g	†	†		.2382
Cz'ch'via—koruna	.0345	.0345		.0351
Finland—finm'k	.02153¾	.02153¾		.0436
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980		.2961
Poland—zloty	.1886½	.1886½		.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0445	.0445		.0748
Rumana—leu	.00741½	.00741½		.0101
Yugoslavia—dnar	.02331½	.02331½		.0296
South America				
Argentina—peso†	.2525	.2520		.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0590	.0590		.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350		.2060
Peru—sol	.2100	.2100		.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4100	.4100		1.7510
Far East				
Japan—yen	.2775	.2700		.8440
India—rupee	.3550	.3460		.6180
Java—florin	.5395	.5412		.8806
Hong Kong—dol	.3004	.2894		*
Shanghai—dol	.17123½	.17123½		*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5520	.5500		.9813
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975		.5000
Canada				
Canada—dollar	.9850	.9800		1.0331
Mexico				
Mexico—peso	.2015x	.2015x		.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free Market. §Parity changed; new value not yete determined. ¶Paper rate. xNominal. *Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)
2:30 p. m.†

	New York			12:00 noon	Net Chg
	Open	High	Low		
Oct.	8.63	8.63	7.95	7.99	+.02
Dec.	7.96	8.00	7.91	7.99	+.09
Jan.	7.96	7.97	7.93	7.97	+.09
March	7.94	7.97	7.89	7.95	+.08
May	7.87	7.90	7.82	7.89	+.09
July	7.86	7.89	7.80	7.86	+.06

†Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

	Liverpool				Net Chg
	Open	High	Low	Last	
Oct.	4.58	4.58	4.52	4.55	—.03
Jan.	4.73	4.73	4.68	4.71	—.04
March	4.74	4.75	4.71	4.75	—.03
May	4.75	4.76	4.73	4.76	—.03

Spots, 4.90 unchanged.

Business 10 P. C. Above Year's Low In New England

Business activity in New England in August, as reflected by the output of representative industries, was about 10 per cent above the low point of the year, says the First National Bank of Boston in its current New England letter.

Continuing the bank says: "For the first eight months aggregate production in this section was about 30 per cent below the like period of a year ago.

"Building contracts awarded in the New England territory for August were more than 50 per cent above the same period of last year. As a result of this sharp gain, the aggregate awards for the first eight months were only slightly below the same period of last year. Part of this favorable showing, however, is accounted for by the large increase in public works.

"Commercial and industrial buildings registered a gain of nearly 6 per cent for the eight-month period. The value of residential building for the January-

Germany Relaxes Order to Liners To Return Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—An emergency order from Berlin which had practically cleared New York Harbor of German shipping this morning, apparently was relaxed today following the summoning of the four-power conference at Munich.

By cable, word came from Berlin that the Europa, and Berlin, steamships of the North German Lloyd Line, which were recalled to Germany from the high seas yesterday, would probably resume their voyages shortly to New York. The message said "All pasengers . . . are remaining aboard. We have every confidence of being able shortly to dispatch both steamers by way of channel ports."

The liners Hansa and the St. Louis, however, steamships of the Hamburg-America Line, had left with their cabins empty yesterday, and the Bremen had sailed on schedule yesterday, and all were on their way home.

Tourists Left

Meanwhile hundreds of tourists who had booked passage aboard the German vessels had their plans wrecked as they reached the piers to find the steamship gone. Some of them booked passage aboard the Normandie, flag ship of the French Line, but even this popular vessel steamed with but one fourth of its cabins full. Others accepted refunds from representatives of the German lines waiting at the piers, while still others, undeterred by State Department warnings to shun the Continent, sought booking aboard vessels of the United States Line.

Veteran shippers here recalled that when the World War broke out, Germany lost a large part of her then-great merchant marine. British warships ran them down on the seven seas or prevented their reaching home ports. The final blow came when the United States entered the war in 1917 and the giant Vaterland, later rechristened the Leviathan, was caught in the Port of Hoboken. Although her German crew wrecked her machinery, she was quickly put into shape by American engineers, and was soon transporting American troops to the other side.

Indication of March

The concensus here is that the recall of the German steamships, which occurred before Chancellor Hitler had agreed to a four-power parley, is sufficient proof that Germany had intended to march into Czechosolvakia, even though that meant war with Great Britain and France.

Although the Normandie steamed on schedule, an unaccustomed tension was reported aboard the great vessel. The Captain had sealed orders on what to do in case of an emergency which he was to open when so notified by wireless. The French Government was said to fear that, in the event of an outbreak of histilities, the huge ship would be a logical target for the submarines of either Germany or Italy.

Meanwhile a tour of the foreign consulates in New York City revealed that none of them had transmitted orders to their nationals here to stand by for a recall for military duty. This was held to mean that none of the European countries have as yet proceeded with a total mobilization of their armed forces.

Chamberlain's Commons Speech

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP)—An abstract of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's address in the House of Commons yesterday follows:

Today we are faced with a situation which has had no parallel since 1914. . . .

The position we had to face in July was a deadlock. Negotiations had been going on between the Czechoslovak Government and the Sudeten Germans, and there were fears that if the deadlock were not speedily broken the German Government might presently interfere. . . .

We addressed ourselves to . . . the task of mediation. . . . That Lord Runciman [who was appointed mediator] did not succeed is no fault of his. . . .

Early in August we received reports of military preparations in Germany on an extensive scale. . . .

These measures, which involved a widespread dislocation of civilian life, could not fail to be regarded abroad as equivalent to partial mobilization and they suggested the German Government was determined to find a settlement of the Sudeten question by autumn.

[Here Mr. Chamberlain reviewed the warnings Britain made to Germany in August and early September and incidents in Czechoslovakia which disrupted negotiations.]

The House will recall that, by the evening of Sept. 14 [after Herr Hitler's Nuremberg speech in which he pledged Germany's support to the Sudeten Germans and raised the issue of self determination], a highly critical situation had developed in which there was an immediate danger of German troops . . . entering Czechoslovakia. . . .

Resolved on Visit

A German invasion might be expected to bring into operation the French obligation to come to the assistance of Czechoslovakia and so lead to a European war in which this country might well have been involved in support of France.

In these circumstances, I decided the time had come to put into operation a plan which I had had in mind for a considerable period as a last resort.

One of the principal difficulties in dealing with a totalitarian Government is the lack of any means of establishing contact with the personalities in whose hands lie the final decision.

I therefore resolved to go to Germany myself and interview Herr Hitler and find out in a personal conversation whether there was any hope yet of saving peace. . . .

I have no doubt now, looking back, that my visit alone prevented an invasion for which everything had been prepared, and it was clear to me that with German troops in the positions they then occupied, nothing anybody could do would prevent an invasion unless the right of self-determination was granted, and that quickly, to the Sudeten Germans.

And that was the sole hope of a peaceful solution.

[Mr. Chamberlain then reviewed his consultations in London, the recommendations of Lord Runciman for self-determination for some Sudeten German districts and cession of territory to Germany, and the conferences with French leaders.

The proposals were made to Czechoslovakia. They included an international guarantee of the new frontiers. Czechoslovakia accepted.

Mr. Chamberlain returned to Germany on Sept. 22 and conferred with Herr Hitler.]

I had been told at Berchtesgaden that, if the principle of self-determination were accepted, Herr Hitler would discuss with me ways and means of carrying it out.

He told me afterward he never for one moment supposed I should be able to come back and say that the principle was accepted. . . .

New Proposals

When I got back to Godesberg, I thought I had only to discuss quietly with him the various proposals already submitted. I was shocked when, at the beginning of the conversations, he said these proposals were not acceptable and that there were other proposals which I had not contemplated at all. . . .

[He then reviewed how he withdrew, sent a letter across the Rhine to Herr Hitler, received a memorandum of proposals, and a map for transmission to Prague. And then conferred again with Herr Hitler.]

For the first time, I found in the memoranda new proposals and I spoke very frankly. I dwelt with all the emphasis at my command upon the risks which would be incurred by insisting on such terms.

I declared the language and manner of the document, which I described as an ultimatum rather than a memorandum, would profoundly shock public opinion in neutral countries, and I bitterly reproached the Chancellor on his failure to respond in any way to the efforts which I had made to secure peace. . . .

Herr Hitler . . . repeated to me with great earnestness what he had already said at Berchtesgaden—namely that this was his last territorial ambition in Europe; that he had no wish to have in the Reich, people of other races than German.

The next day, we received from the Czech ministers the reply of the Czech Government, which stated they considered Herr Hitler's demands, in their present form, to be absolutely and unconditionally unacceptable.

Another Proposal

This reply was communicated to the French Ministers. Conversations were resumed next morning with the French Ministers and they informed us that if Czechoslovakia were attacked France would fulfill her treaty obligations.

In reply, we said if, as a result of these negotiations, the French forces became actively engaged, we should be pledged to support them. . . .

I therefore made a further proposal [to Herr Hitler by a letter carried by Sir Horace Wilson] with a view to arriving at a settlement by negotiation rather than by military force—namely, that there should be an immediate discussion between German and Czechoslovakian representatives in the presence of British representatives. . . .

Herr Hitler . . . listened . . . but expressed the view he could not depart from the procedure of the memorandum, since he felt a conference would lead to further intolerable procrastination. . . .

He has deep-rooted distrust and disbelief in the sincerity of the Czechoslovak Government. That has been one of the factors in all this difficult story of events.

In the meantime, after reading Herr Hitler's speech in Berlin . . . I offered on behalf of the British Government to guarantee that the promises which they [the Czechoslovak Government] had made to us and the French Government would be carried out.

Yesterday morning, Sir Horace resumed his conversations with Herr Hitler but, finding his views unchanged, he, upon my instructions, repeated to him in precise terms what I said a few moments ago, that France would fulfill her obligations to Czechoslovakia and should France become engaged in hostilities with Germany, the British Government would feel obliged to support her. . . .

[Mr. Chamberlain then told of Herr Hitler's reply to his letter.]

There is a definite statement that troops will not be moved beyond the red line [in Herr Hitler's map marking the Sudeten German areas he wants joined to Germany.] They are only to preserve order and . . . a plebiscite will be carried out with a free vote.

It was added he would abide by the results and, finally, he would join in an internatonal guarantee for the remainder of Czechoslovakia, once minority questions were settled. . . .

But the thing which was uppermost in my mind was that once more the difficulties and obscurities had been narrowed down to points, and it was inconceivable they could not be settled by negotiations. So strongly did I feel this that I felt compelled to send a last appeal.

Message to Hitler

I sent the following personal message: "After reading your letter, I feel certain that you can get all the essentials without war and without delay, and I will arrange to go to Berlin myself, at once, to discuss the arrangements with you and the representatives of the Czech Government, together with representatives of France and Italy if you desire it.

"I cannot believe you will take the responsibility of starting a world war, which might end civilization, for the sake of a few days' delay in settling this longstanding problem."

At the same time, I sent the following personal message to Premier Mussolini: "I have today addressed a last appeal to Hitler to refrain from force in the Sudeten problem which I feel sure can be settled by further discussion.

"I offered myself to go at once to Berlin to discuss arrangements with the German and Czech representatives—also Italy and France. I trust Your Excellency will inform the German Chancellor you are willing to be represented and urge him to agree to my proposal which will keep all our peoples out of war.

"I have already promised that the Czech promises should be carried out and feel confident a full agreement can be reached in a week."

In reply to the message to Mussolini we were informed that instructions had been sent to the Italian Ambassador in Berlin . . . to say that, while Italy would fulfill completely her pledges to stand by Germany, in view of the great importance of the request made by His Majesty's Government, Signor Mussolini hoped Herr Hitler would see his way to postpone the action, which the Chancellor had told Sir Horace Wilson was to be taken at 2 p. m. today, for at least 24 hours to allow him (Mussolini) to re-examine the situation and find a peaceful settlement.

"That Is Not All!"

In response, Hitler agreed to postpone mobilization for 24 hours.

Whatever views we may have had about Premier Mussolini in the past, I believe everyone will welcome his gesture. He has been willing to work with us—but that is not all!

I have something further to say to the House yet!

I have now been informed by Hitler that he invites me to meet him in Munich tomorrow morning.

He has also invited Mussolini and Daladier. Mussolini has accepted and no doubt Daladier will also accept.

I need not say what my answer will be!

There can be no member in this House who did not feel his heart leap when he heard the crisis had been once more postponed. And now there is to be one more opportunity to try by reason of good will and discussion to find a solution of the problem which already is within sight of settlement.

I cannot say any more. I hope the House will release me now to go and see what I can make of this last effort, and perhaps, in view of this new development, this debate might be adjourned for a few days.

Then, perhaps, we may meet in happier circumstances.

Swiss Draft Plea To Preserve Peace

By the Associated Press

Berne, Switzerland, Sept. 29

The Swiss Federal Council met early today to draft a telegram to Chancellor Hitler and President Beneš "echoing that of President Roosevelt," urging that they find a peaceful solution of the Czechoslovak crisis.

The message declared Switzerland's intention to remain neutral but said a war over the Sudeten German issue would be sure to involve most nations.

Americans Urged To Leave Geneva; Great Liner Full

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 29—The American Consul here issued notice last night to every American resident of this district urging them if they had no imperative reason for remaining to return to America. Even though Switzerland is not expected to get into war there is a feeling that the frontiers may be closed and it may be difficult for anyone to leave later.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Sept. 29 (AP)—The recall of the North German Lloyd Liner Europa to Germany just before its scheduled departure stranded 400 passengers here yesterday, most of them Americans.

The Europa's passengers made unsuccessful efforts to book passage on the Queen Mary which sailed this afternoon with the biggest list in its history.

To accommodate its 2,200 passengers, public rooms in the cabin class were converted into dormitories.

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Cunard White Star Company announced today that "owing to unforeseen circumstances over which we have no control," it was necessary to cancel the sailing of the liner Aquitania from Southampton for New York Oct. 5.

PARIS, Sept. 29 (AP)—The office of the United States Naval Attaché assigned officers to handle applicants for a special sailing of the liner Washington for New York at midnight Friday.

GOP 'Silk Stocking' Chief in N. Y. Quits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—Kenneth F. Simpson, Republican National Committeeman and head of his Party's New York County Committee, has resigned as leader of the "silk stocking" district of Manhattan, where he has been a political power.

Announcement of his retirement from the district leadership was made by Mr. Simpson in a letter to Lester Hofman, Secretary of the Fifteenth Assembly Club, today. No reason was given. In his letter Mr. Simpson asks that his successor be named at a meeting on Oct. 7 in order that the campaign work in the Fifteenth might start at once.

Mr. Simpson retains his place on the National and New York County Committee.

British Press Accords Praise To Roosevelt and Chamberlain

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP)—The London Times today editorially compared the positions of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in today's European crisis and Sir Edward Grey in 1914 before outbreak of the World War.

Praising Mr. Chamberlain and his part in bringing about the Munich conference, The Times said:

"Today the bitterest of all disputes, the racial dispute, will be carried to a council of four nations who have it in their power, if also in their will, not only to find a just and peaceful settlement that shall dissolve Czechoslovak fears and German grievances, but set Europe at last on the way to timely, orderly reconstruction. . . .

"Where Sir Edward Grey had failed (in 1914), Mr. Chamberlain had for the moment succeeded.

[Sir Edward, Foreign Secretary, strove during the summer of 1914 to keep European powers from going to war, proposing various plans for conciliation and negotiation, and delaying a definite commitment for Britain against Germany until after Germany had declared war on France.]

"And yet, is there not one conviction that haunted Sir Edward Grey during and after the Great War and is written in his own records and in all the memoirs of his contemporaries?

"A few days' delay in 1914 would have saved 8,000,000 lives. Europe then had lost control of its policies. One country carried another like climbers on a rope into the abyss. The same rope binds the nations today. But it is choice and not blind necessity that now governs a possible catastrophe."

Other comments on the Chamberlain and Roosevelt declarations follow:

The Sheffield Independent: "Neville Chamberlain stands today as the great, quiet, calm, home-loving peacemaker of his day and generation."

The Belfast News-Letter: "Settlement of the Czechoslovak trouble may prevent an immediate clash. . . . It will not, however, stave off war indefinitely."

The Daily Herald (Labor): "If we stand fast now for justice and equity, we may yet secure out of these dark and difficult days a great victory for the forces of peace and reason in the world."

The Manchester Guardian: "President Roosevelt will already have seen one hope of his second and finely phrased appeal to the German Chancellor turned from an aspiration into a fact. . . .

"Let the President's second plea for action that would have the effect of 'widening their scope into a conference of all nations directly interested in the present controversy' be earnestly borne in mind."

The News Chronicle (Liberal): "Intervention by Mr. Roosevelt has been another forceful influence against aggression. . . ."

The Daily Mail, praising Mr. Chamberlain and Premier Mussolini: "With those names must be joined, in grateful recognition, that of President Roosevelt whose noble appeals may well have had a powerful influence upon Herr Hitler's mind."

The Telegraph and Morning Post: Mr. Roosevelt, "who had been shocked by the prospect of World War over differences so obviously capable of settlement by negotiation addressed a second and very moving appeal to Hitler to avert 'incalculable disaster' impending over Europe . . . President Roosevelt has rendered to Europe a very great service which will not soon be forgotten."

Prayers for Peace Asked in England

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 29

The Archbishop of Canterbury in an international broadcast yesterday urged prayers for the success of Prime Minister Chamberlain's peace visit to Munich.

"Pray tonight and tomorrow and always that the shaft of light which has broken through the cloud may spread until the cloud itself has vanished," the Primate said.

"Before you go to rest pray for him with full hearts, pray that God may guide him and give him wisdom and strength and, if it be His will, success.

"Continue these prayers tomorrow when this conference, on which the whole civilized world will depend, will be meeting in Germany. . . . For remember while the danger is for the moment averted, it is not over and we must go on with our prayers."

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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SHOE REPAIR SERVICE. E. C. WEBB'S AT 2 STATE ST. ONLY. HARTFORD, CONN.

MIDDLETOWN

PARSONS. RUG SHAMPOOING CO. Expert Rug and Upholstery Cleaning. Reupholstery Resizing. Phone 445

COMMUNITY STORE. Meats Groceries. Fruits Vegetables. *Frosted Foods a Specialty.* 326 South Main Street Phone 446. WE DELIVER

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-2315. 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.

ORIENTAL RUGS. Domestic and Orientals Washed, Repaired and Stored. *Work Guaranteed.* M. H. KEBABIAN, Inc. 71 ELM STREET 5-0745

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK. STATE STREET. NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT. *A Mutual Savings Bank.* SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658. 9 A. M. to 11 A. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tristram & Fuller, Inc. Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Covering, etc. 104 WALL STREET NORWALK

ROGERS & STEVENS. Clothiers and Furnishings. *TWO STORES.* Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535. 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fine Selection of the New Worsted-tex Suits Now Available. $40.00. Frank Martin & Sons, Inc.

FUEL OILS. Patterson & Guilbert. INCORPORATED. Gurley Building STamford 3-2188

THE C. O. MILLER CO. A STOREFUL of NEW AUTUMN MERCHANDISE. The Individual Laundry Service Co. 13 WORTH STREET. *Launderers—Dry Cleaners.* TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959. Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc. "Waterbury's Dependable Store." Really Exquisite Lingerie! At Prices Within the Reach of All. The All-American Slip. *Exclusive with this store.* PRICE $1.29. Ask to see it.

KNOX HATS. Priced From $5.00 up. Sugenheimer's. 64 BANK STREET

Whether it's a fur coat, fur-trimmed or sport coat you want . . . you'll find the one that is most becoming to you at— MUSLER LIEBESKIND. 33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

The Miller & Peck Co. *A Complete Dress Department.* Dozens of the Latest Styles and Materials—in Sizes 14 to 52 to Select From. $1.98 to $3.98

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Plaza 6825. Hours 9 to 5 daily; Sat. 9 to 1. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FURNITURE. Solid Mahogany and Solid Maple reproductions for every room in the home. Conscience Brand bedding—and renovating. WM. P. STEIN COMPANY. 225-227 W. Saratoga Street

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Purchase Prime Payrolls. You can buy the things you need now at a saving. WHITNEY'S

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc. *Furniture—Rugs.* Cushman Galleries now open, showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple. 175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE. ALBANY, NEW YORK

The Van Heusen Charles Co. 470 BROADWAY. "A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064; 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Sat. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Douglas Coal & Supply Co. 345-351 Grand Ave., Dial 7-2349. Atlantic Range and Fuel Oil. Coal, Coke, Building Supplies

PARLOR CITY SHOE CO. 40 COURT STREET. *Special Attention to the Fitting of Children's Feet.* Shoes for Men and Women. Peacock, Carlyle, Footsavers, Dr. Lockes, Vitality, Bostonians, Florsheim

YOUR HOME this fall can look very smart with new drapes, new furniture or new wallpaper, at little cost, if planned on a budget system at McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

FLOWERS *for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged.* Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop. Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

Rugs—Carpets—Upholstery. SHAMPOOED. We Sell Oriental, Domestic Pugs, Rug Pads. Imperial Rug Co. CALL BEVERLY 8661

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE. WESTCHESTER FUEL CO. INCORPORATED. Coal—Wood—Oil. Settles the Burning Question. TELEPHONES 1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

BELLIS PHARMACY for *Cosmetics and Parfums.* 116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Excellent Food. Restful Atmosphere. Luncheon, 35c-50c. Dinner 65c-85c-$1. Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1.00. Also 50c Supper. Fujiyama Tea Room. 20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

Hair Styles in Good Taste. Martin Lungard Hairdresser, Inc. 67 Pondfield Road Tel. 1101

CEDAR ST. GARAGE. Incorporated. Complete Automotive Service—Storage. Called For and Delivered. 14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food. Pondfield Market, Inc. 82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153-0154

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431. 10 a. m.-7 p. m. except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO. Masonry Supplies. BRICK, CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER. DUPONT PAINTS. HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS. 38 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE. RIVERSIDE 5000

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

Phone CArfield 0078 — BUFFALO'S! LARGEST! QUALITY!

DRY CLEANERS

At Popular Prices!

BRACE-McGUIRE CLEANERS

40 High St. — 152 Elmwood Ave.

Unterecker's INCORPORATED

HOME MADE CANDIES

7 Stores — Phones Office 247 Allen St. LI. 7676 — Free Delivery Buffalo, Kenmore and Snyder

Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

LEAH A. STOOP

Insurance

Walbridge Bldg. — CL 0424

WHEN YOU "Say it with Flowers" Say it with Ours

Palmer's — LAF. 7896

260 DELAWARE AVE. HOTEL STATLER — 304 MAIN ST.

GRANT 3365

CENTRAL DRY CLEANING

COLD STORAGE VAULTS

West Utica Street, Near Delaware

CORTLAND

Stephens The House of Fashion

Be Comfortable in Our Coats with Luxurious Furs

ELMIRA

The Best in Modern

STOVES

MAGIC CHEF — GENERAL ELECTRIC — PERFECTION

The Geo. W. Peck Co.

HARDWARE

Stores Located at

Elmira, Penn Yan, Bath, Prattsburg, Corning, Danville, Cohocton, Canandaigua, Geneseo

It Pays to Pay Cash

WERDENBERG'S

Men's and Boys' Wear

Main at Water Street

GLOVERSVILLE

Fuel Oil — Range Oil — Kerosene

A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY

3 CAYADUTTA STREET

JAMESTOWN

SHOP *"The Down Stairs Store"* for Quality Goods at Low Prices"

BIGELOW'S

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Long Island

BALDWIN

RENT A MAYTAG WASHER

Cheaper than wet wash! Wash all your clothes including blankets, curtains, bath mats and small rugs with absolute safety. Keep this famous washer in your home all week for only $1.00.

We deliver and give instructions

BALDWIN GENERAL SUPPLY CO.

Merrick Rd., cor. Grand Ave. — Baldwin 1492

Service — Quality — Cleanness

OUR DANISH BUTTER RINGS ARE THE BEST

Try One This Saturday

HEIM'S BAKERY

Dorothea Shop

Dorothy Fiedler, Prop. 72 So. Grand Ave.

GOLDEN GUERNSEY ICE CREAM

The Ice Cream You Will Talk About 10 Delicious Flavors

FAR ROCKAWAY

SADYE PELLMAN

CORSETIERE

Corsets—Brassieres—Girdles

Properly Fitted and Serviced

1505 MOTT AVENUE OPP. CROSSWAYS APTS.

SOS

Gas and Service Station

COR. MOTT AND CORNAGA AVENUES Near Christian Science Church

Car Washing — Battery Service — Cars Overhauled

Tel. FAR ROCKAWAY 7-5179

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Independence 3-3743 Daily

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

YES — WE DO REPAIRING, REMODELING, ALTERATIONS, PRICES REASONABLE

Work done on premises by experts

HAROLD'S

136-90 Roosevelt Avenue — Ind. 3-1544

Let the Advertiser Know

that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING
(Continued)

DISTINCTIVE FALL FASHIONS $7.95 and up

BOULEVARD SHOP, Inc.

141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.

Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

HAT DOCTOR

We Remodel and Reblock Hats Like New

Harriet hats

142-05 ROOSEVELT AVENUE

Open evenings Mon., Tues., Fri., Sat.

FLUSHING—College Point

College Jewelry Center

Dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks and Silverware

CASH OR CREDIT

25% Discount on All Cash Purchases

All Repairs Guaranteed

15-05 122 Street — Ind. 3-3571

FOREST HILLS

CARDS—GIFTS

Lending Library

NO DEPOSIT

10c for 3 days

New Hampshire Gift Shop

110-54 Queens Boulevard

Sportswear from $7.95

Daytime Dresses from $14.95

Formal and Evening Wear from $17.95

71-24 Austin St. — Adeline Gilbert Town and Country Clothes

Christmas Cards

Now On Display

Order Now

THE INN GIFT AND KNIT SHOP

19 Station Square — Bou. 8-6290

10th Anniversary Celebration

"Spring Air" Mattresses 20 DUTCH TULIP BULBS 39c

The Forest Hills Store

107-54 Queens Blvd. at Continental — Bou. 8-1188

GREAT NECK

The WEATHERVANE

GIFTS—TOYS

GREETING CARDS

Lending Library

THIRD STREET AT THE STATION

Phone G. N. 3792

NASSAU BOOTERY

FOR THE FAMILY'S FOOTWEAR

64 Middle Neck Road — Tel. 2172

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALBERT'S

HEMPSTEAD — NEW YORK

FURNITURE COMPANY

267 Front Street — Hempstead 1603

Phone for our courtesy auto to call for you. No obligation.

Hempstead Tea Shop

RESTAURANT

Air Cooled—Air Conditioned

Delightful Surroundings

Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c

Fresh Vegetables Served All Year

SUNDAY DINNER 75c

Private Dining Room for Parties

277 Fulton Ave. — Hempstead 1601

ARNELL'S

MEN'S SHOP, Inc.

Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES

STETSON HATS — MANHATTAN SHIRTS

262 FULTON ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

HESSE

Quality Chocolates — Delicious Ice Cream

Tasty Sandwiches — Home-cooked Food

50 MAIN ST. — HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

FALL SALE OF Wearever Aluminum Ware

Seven new items now available

BLUMBERG'S

278 Front Street — Hempstead 6000

Redwood Lumber

Greenhouse Specialties

CARL MIRSCHEL

Lumber Yard—Building Materials

Hempstead 3141 Floral Park 5618

Box 92, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

Hempstead Turnpike, near Nassau Blvd.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Dulion's

LUNCHEON DINNER — Phone: HA. 6-1079 — 37-38 90th Street Jackson Heights

Cyril W. Anderson

37-48 82nd Street, Jackson Heights

FURNISHINGS — DOBBS HATS

CUSTOM CLOTHES

Ready-to-Wear CLOTHES, $35

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

The World Moves so does

LENIHAN, INC.

FIREPROOF STORAGE

RUG CLEANING

Local and Long Distance Moving

90-10 Roosevelt Ave. — HAv. 4-3700

Crating—Shipping—Packing

ESTABLISHED 1895

Custom Shirts Shirt and Pajamas

Geo. L. Brown HABERDASHER — the modern man

37-63d 82nd ST., JACKSON HEIGHTS, N.Y.

8 Different Services

Each with no wear, no tear, no loss

PURITAN LAUNDRY

Phone NEwtown 9-8360

JAMAICA

Silvertog Dress Shoppe

89-39 163 Street

Frocks, Uniforms, House Dresses, Ready Made and Made to Order

Specializing in Odd Sizes

REPUBLIC 9-4863

Smart Millinery Shoppe

Exclusive Millinery

REPUBLIC 9-9146 — 89-68 165 St., Jamaica

Rep. 9-0400 — Repairs and Remodeling

John Inc. CREATIVE FURRIERS

89-67 164TH STREET

COME IN AND SEE US

Large selection of fine fur coats. Garments made to measurement without extra charge.

J. KURTZ & SONS

FURNITURE

RADIOS—RUGS—LAMPS

Men's and Ladies' Clothing

Deferred Payments If Desired

162-24 JAMAICA AVENUE Corner N. Y. Ave.

LYNBROOK

S and M Service Station

(Suc. to Frank's Service Station)

GREASING—WASHING—SIMONIZING

General Repair Service—Estimates Given

Esso

MICHAEL COVELLO — THOMAS SAMSON

133 Broadway—Phone Lyn 3164

JOHN J. LAKE & SON

Washable Wallpaper

Lucas Paints—Barreled Sunlight

Cabot's Products

88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y. Phone Lyn. 3155

YOUR CHILD PHOTOGRAPHED

In Your Own Home

Ask for Estimates

Lee Hendrickson

Tel. Lynbrook 6206 — 74 Taft Ave.

JOHN WATTS

Choice Meats and Provisions

87 Atlantic Avenue — Lynbrook, N. Y.

Telephone Lynbrook 8422

LYNBROOK'S *House of Flowers*

3 Union Ave.

Tel. Lynbrook 2484

Bring Autumn's Beauty Into Your Home with Flowers

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT

Individual Laundry, Inc.

TELEPHONES

BLUE POINT 420

Center Moriches 506 — Ronkonkoma 149

Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE

F.H.A. Approved Homes

4½-room bungalows, brick veneer, 35x95; schools, churches, transit

At $5250—Carrying Charges $38 mo.

Geo. H. Metzer Const. Co.

164-11 211 Pl. Bellaire Tel. Missouri 7-1075

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fall Millinery

$1.85—$5.00

The Palace

108-21 Jamaica Ave., nr. 109th Street

Paramount Shoe Shop

Fall Opening

Treadeasy

Wilbur Coon

Fitting the Hard-to-Fit Foot for 21 Years

111-21 Jamaica Ave.

Albee French Cleaners

Expert Tailoring

Furs cleaned, remodeled and repaired

113-19 Myrtle Ave. — Vir. 7-3618

Send It to the Laundry

Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

HILLSIDE INN

American and Chinese Restaurant

Special Low Rates to Private Parties

Food Put Up to Take Out

8612 117th St. — Cleve. 3-8264

Between Jamaica and Myrtle Avenues

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

GELLER'S

Slip Covers

Draperies

Curtains

Estimates Gladly Given

91-17 Jamaica Avenue — Vir. 7-2080

RIDGEWOOD

The Olga Shop, Inc.

EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY

Attractive Fall Hats

57-12 MYRTLE AVENUE

Near Seneca Avenue — Ridgewood, N. Y.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 A. M.-1 P. M.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tel. R. V. C. 438

THE RUG STORE

Headquarters for Armstrong's Linoleum and Broadloom Carpets. Expert Service

274 Merrick Road Rockville Centre Long Island

BESSIE WOLFF, Prop.

HELEN W. ZEPP, INC.

Real Estate

MORTGAGES — INSURANCE

HELEN W. ZEPP, President

Tels. Rockville Ctr. 2222 — Res. 609 R. V. C.

140 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

Intersection Merrick Rd. and Highway

HERMAN BROWN

MEN'S WEAR

Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks

Worsted-Tex Clothes

9 NO. PARK AVENUE TEL. R. V. C. 2540

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.

We Specialize in Fire Insurance

102 Maiden Lane, New York

Tel. BE 3-8362

35 Oakdale Rd.

Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

C. Filling Stations, Inc.

South Park and Lincoln Avenues

Mobilgas

$4490—$30 MONTH

FHA

BROWER AND RALPH AVENUES OCEANSIDE

R. WYLK, *Builder* Tel. R. V. C. 1812

LIVING ROOM—WOOD-BURNING FIREPLACE—DINETTE — KITCHEN — BATH—2 BEDROOMS—FULL BASEMENT—ATTIC—OIL BURNER—ATTACHED GARAGE.

ROY WENTZEL FUEL CO.

ESSO OILS — BLUE COAL — KOPPERS COKE

404 Long Beach Rd., Ph. R. V. C. 4426

MAMARONECK

SQUIBB TOOTH POWDER

A safe, effective dentifrice that cleans the teeth thoroughly.

CAPPUS *Pharmacy*

110 MAMARONECK AVE. — TEL. 89

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Saturday.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.

WILLSON ADAMS

Coal—Coke—Oil

Lehigh Valley Anthracite

10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE

Fair 4-2800 — Oak 2600

William J. Fee Coal Co.

COAL—FUEL OIL

DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS

15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon

Oakwood 3884-5 — Fairbanks 4-3948

New Rochelle 1412

NEWBURGH

SINCLAIR

Super Flame Oil For Heat

RAY W. TRESCH

Newburgh, N. Y. — Tel. 3111

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company

22-24 WATER STREET

Broadway Branch 244 Broadway

"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

NEW ROCHELLE

I. B. COHEN

- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

LEONARD WHITE

Teacher of Dancing

ALL TYPES OF DANCING

Classes for Children and Adults

124 North Avenue New Rochelle 1614

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOPWELL *Pure Foods*

560 North Ave. Hamilton 5300

Thinking of Installing an OIL BURNER?

We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home. 76 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment. There is no charge or obligation for our estimate. PHONE N. R. 1000.

NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.

22 Pelham Road, New Rochelle

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED

CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING

8 to 24-Hour Service

Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable

33 Division Street — New Rochelle 7809

We Wash Everything with

Ivory Soap

INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY

Service Corporation

Tel. NEW ROCHELLE 9800

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9:11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Harper Method Shop

Mrs. Helga Nelson

Shampooing Permanent Waving Children's Care

885 FLATBUSH AVENUE Cor. Church Avenue National City Bank Building

Buckminster 2-5907 — Suite 212

Delicious

HOMEMADE PIES

made on the premises daily

LEMON MERINGUE—APPLE—PEACH

Also Chicken Pot Pie

SCHROEDER BROS.

Groceries and Delicatessen

1597 Flatbush Ave., Corner Avenue "H" MAnsfield 6-7620

Local and Long Distance Moving

Storage—Packing—Shipping

CHAS. A. JOHNSON

772 Coney Island Ave. — WI. 6-4040

Staten Island

HUGUENOT PARK

Premium Coal and Coke

Best Red Ash and Premium White Ash Coal and KOPPERS COKE

A. Gilmour Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS DAIRIES, Inc.

Milk and Cream — Weissglass — Butter and Eggs

GIbraltar 2-8600-01-02 — 2014 Forest Ave. MARINERS HARBOR

PORT RICHMOND

VOGUE MILLINERY

Announces REMOVAL To

Castleton Ave., cor. Richmond Ave.

1546 Castleton Ave., Port Richmond

PHONE GIP. 2-1692

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

ISLAND CHEVROLET, INC.

1316 Castleton Ave., W. N. B.

Phone Gib. 2-7900-1

NIAGARA FALLS

BELLEVUE DRESS SHOPPE

1809 MAIN ST. NIAGARA FALLS N.Y.

Niagara Falls' Leading Dress Shop

TELEPHONE 1175

PEEKSKILL

Commadine FARMS

UNEXCELLED GRADE A MILK IN CREAM TOP BOTTLES

Phone 2327

If you live in HARMON, OSSINING or CROTON call CROTON 684 for direct service.

W. J. OWEN

Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw, and Fertilizer

907 MAIN STREET — Telephone 430

Baby Chicks, Lawn Seeds, Lawn Fertilizers, Garden Seed Supplies, Dog Food, Bird Foods

The store with the checkerboard front

PELHAM

A. J. Fleischmann

PELHAM HEIGHTS MARKET

City Dressed Meats, Poultry and Sea Food

Groceries, Beverages, Fruits and Vegetables

213 WOLF'S LANE

Telephones Pelham 1648—1647

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

PELHAM
(Continued)

Esso — **Larry Quigley** ESSO SERVICE STATION

WASHING—LUBRICATION — BATTERY—TIRE SERVICE

Cars Called For and Delivered

Fifth Avenue and Fourth Street Telephone Pelham 0004

Tel. PELHAM 2838

HERMAN GLASSER

Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.

311 Fifth Avenue

We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

Pel-Mel

BEAUTY SALON

Scissors Wave Cut, Special $1.00

133 WOLF'S LANE

Near Sparks Ave., Pelham, N. Y.

Phone Pelham 1130

POUGHKEEPSIE

Luckey's Semi-Annual Sale

TOILETRIES

Over 125 items that you will need, many of them nationally known, at the lowest prices at which they can be sold.

LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

United Cleaners & Dyers, Inc.

6 Liberty Street

PHONES 761—762

B&M Food Market

Phone 6160

FREE DELIVERY

Watch for the "4 Star Specials"

The Wallace Company

ROCHESTER

For information egarding local and national advertisers, phone Glen 6037 9 A. M.-12 P. M.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

E. H. CLARK COAL CO. INCORPORATED

'blue coal'

Try it today. You'll order it tomorrow. We ask your patronage. MAIN 18

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.

60 North Main Street, Pittsford, N. Y.

Our Dairy-made Ice Cream with Bireley's Orangeade makes a very tasty orange frost. Try our Tomato Juice, Cottage Cheese, Butter, and Buttermilk.

MON. 6616—PITTSFORD 56

Elder's Market

We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips — Meats, Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables

PHONE MONROE 1050

527 Monroe Avenue

THERON W. HART

Organist

First Church of Christ, Scientist

Teacher of Piano

Organ Composition

273 Alexander St. Tel. Stone 5436-J

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

R. C. HOWLAND

Market and Grocery

1087-1091 Clinton Avenue South

Phones Monroe 590—591—2301

We Have Everything Good to Eat. We Would Appreciate Your Order. Thanks. Free Delivery.

Projansky

Scientific

FUR STORAGE on premises

39 EAST AVE. — STONE 337

COAL

Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal

IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY

149 Ridge Road East — Glen. 6161

GLENWOOD 1240

FARMEN FOR LOWERS

331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

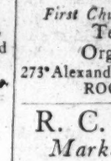
INSURANCE

that has always paid dividends

E. S. Bohachek, Inc.

Clinton Ave. S. at Court

Call or Write



MAY RYAN

Beauty Parlor

"Frederics" Permanent Wave Specialist

80 East Ave. — Stone 2723

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY

"Sealtest Milk"

45 Fulton Avenue — Glenwood 144

SEALTEST RADIO PROGRAMS

N. B. C.—Red Network

8:30 - 8:45 P. M. (E. D. T.)

Monday through Friday

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

AIR CONDITIONED **"TOP-ICER"**

COAL • ICE • COKE

ROCHESTER ICE

And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.

• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

Edith Ellis OF ROCHESTER

38 East Avenue

LUNCHES — DINNERS

SODAS — CANDIES

NO JAZZ—NO LIQUOR

SCARSDALE

FRANZ SIGEL

INSURANCE

Harwood Bldg. — Scarsdale, N. Y.

Consult me for information and advice on any kind of insurance.

Telephone SCARSDALE 5858

PLUMBING • HEATING

FURNACE CLEANING

24 Hour Oil Burner Service

RETUBING STEEL BOILERS

JOHN R. PHILIP

54 GARTH ROAD

SCARSDALE 2200 — NITE CALL 924

For Your Printing

PRINTER WICK

SCARSDALE NEW YORK

Telephone 2222

The County Trust Company

Caleb Heathcote Branch

Every Banking Service

40 EAST PARKWAY

SPENCER-SERVICE

Individually Designed Foundation Garments, Girdles, Brassieres and Belts

Measurements taken in your home. Call for appt., Scarsdale 6390, or write One Columbia Place, Scarsdale.

MARY A. McFADDEN

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE

Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.

6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.

SERVICE STATIONS

Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains

FUEL OIL

E. ROBISON, Inc.

Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Phones Scars. 3900, W. P. 3868

SCHENECTADY

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

—Cargill in Trenton State-Gazette

Fall Maneuvers in Europe

—Parrish in Chicago Tribune

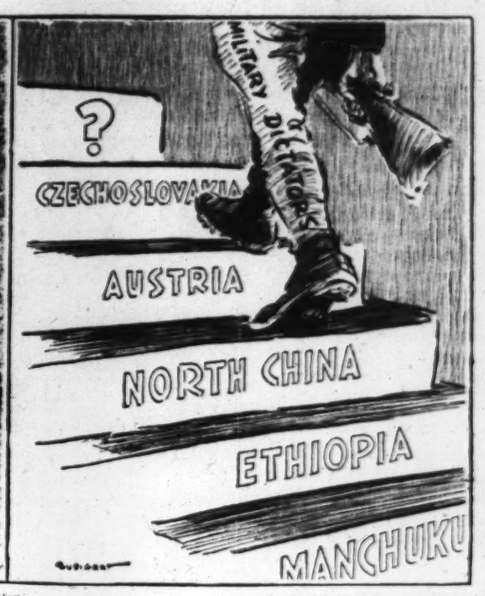
If He Can Make It He's Good

—Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times

"A Ship Is Struggling, All in Vain, To Live Upon the Stormy Main—"

—Messner in the Rochester Times-Union

The Heavens at Home



—Swelgert in San Francisco Chronicle

Step by Step!

Sunbonnet Sue

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Papered Lawns

An elderly Negro brought to our community several years ago an idea for making grass grow on the barest lawns that has recently been advanced by scientific planters. From house to house, the man went offering to produce a good lawn or make no charges. His paraphernalia consisted of stacks of newspapers, some glue, and bags of grass seed.

The newspapers were folded after a thin wash of glue had been spread over the inside sheets, over which grass seeds were spread in equal consistency. These papers were spread and weighted over the grassless spots which had been worked. The papers were saturated well with water.

By the time the grass seeds germinated, the paper had been softened so that the roots easily worked through the paper. The outside paper protected the sprouting seeds from the birds while the roots were working themselves down and becoming embedded in the soil. On a slanting hillside the glue-fastened seeds sprouted and grew thick and strong where once nothing could be made to grow because the seeds would be washed or blown away before they could take root.—Mary F. A., Washington.

Odds and Ends

Strawberry Varieties

Approximately 20 varieties of strawberries are grown commercially.

Clogs

In marshy farm lands in Germany the peasants shoe their horses, as well as themselves, in wooden clogs.

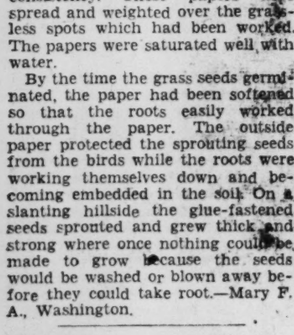
The Home of the Turkey

Turkeys originally came from America, chickens from India, and guinea fowls from Africa.

The Most Misspelled Words

Probably no other word in American newspapers is so frequently misspelled as Arctic, unless it is its antipode, Antarctic, from which the first "t" as well as the first "c" is omitted. (Watch your newspaper.)

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1—Expression of contempt
5—Keep
7—Cut grass
8—River in England
9—By
10—Proceed
11—Reposed
13—Writing implement
14—Warehouses
16—Pitcher

Down

1—Chop
2—Pronoun
3—Gloomy
4—Insects
5—Revolve
6—Gaseous element
7—Quantity of matter
12—Drag
13—By
15—Musical note

(Answer Appears Among Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Willing to Help

Culprit: "It may 'ave been five or it may 'ave been six o'clock. I've got no idea of time."

Magistrate: "H'm! I may be able to give you some."—Humorist.

Somesense Rhymes

In Winter I'm like Mercury,
All full of pep and fleet;
And in Summer, as a worker,
I can register the heat.

Anticlimax

[From the Des Moines Tribune]

"Out of control, we shot crazily down nine rapids—about five and a half miles—before the boats finally rested in an eddy. I jumped into the water near some rooks, found it deeper than I had planned, and got a good wetting. But I struggled out and finally managed to snub the boats upon some rocks.

"On the last night out, when we camped 20 miles above Lee's ferry and an airplane flew overhead and dropped notes all around us asking if we were all right, we knew we were almost to civilization and decided to celebrate. I made some chocolate fudge."—New Yorker.

Modern Painter

Critic: "Napolean retreating from Moscow on a bicycle? But there were no bicycles in those days!"

Artist: "I know—but I simply cannot paint horses." — Vart Hem, Stockholm.

Upstanding

The old-fashioned farmer was hard to convince.

"No," declared he. "I'll have no such contraption in my house. Pianers are bad things."

"Oh, father," protested his daughter, "this is an upright piano." —Grit.

Daily Anecdote

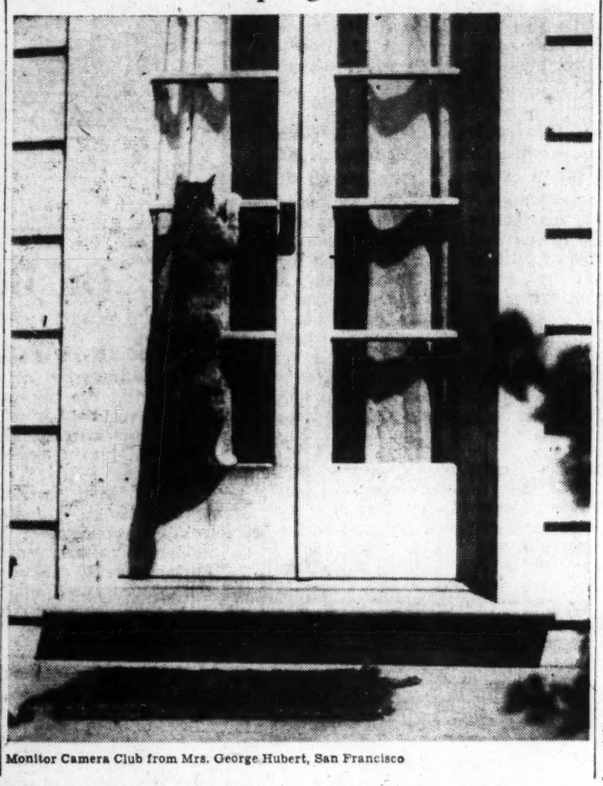
Unchanging Taft

Generally understanding and sympathetic, there was yet one thing that genial, kindly William Howard Taft could not comprehend. And that was why men could not always remain friendly and approachable after they had been elevated to high positions.

One of the rare occasions when Mr. Taft was provoked to anger occurred when, shortly after his election to the Presidency, he received an invitation from a certain organization to attend a banquet "any time before you are inaugurated."

"What is the matter with these people?" exclaimed Mr. Taft. "Do they think I am going to be any different after I am inaugurated?"

'Peeping Tom'



Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. George Hubert, San Francisco

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Today, a quip from the Milwaukee Journal with reference to a new process:

QUIPZJUL KQU ZQNNOU RUSOT Q UOV NTAKOBB CI VZJKZ DJEF JB KAUGOTPOS PA VAAE, HQUKI, BEJNNJUL AU AUO'B CTOQFHQBP QUS OQPJUL AUO'B GOBP.

Hidden Trees

The names of 10 different trees are hidden in the square below. These names read only from left to right or down never diagonally:

C H W I L H O
O E S Y L I M
A K T C O W E
S H N A M B I
P O U T O E R
E P O O R E C
L M P L A R H

Letter Juggling

Two different 5-letter words may be formed from the 5 letters given below. Use all 5 letters in each word!

A M R S W

How Much?

Two boys earn $38 by taking passengers in a motorboat. If the boy who owns the boat receives $10 more than the other boy, how much does each receive?

Fun With Antonyms

More words and their antonyms to be paired off today:

1	mighty	trifling	
2	attentive	glistening	
3	sorrowful	weak	1
4	important	unruly	
5	modern	grating	
6	shy	joyous	
7	torpid	heedless	
8	murky	brazen	
9	melodious	primitive	
10	obedient	restless	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Brevities

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Poise—That quality which makes you appear utterly unmoved when unexpected callers find you eating in the kitchen.

Los Angeles Times: A British motorcar of new design is without a clutch or transmission. If it has no brakes, no horn and no light, we think we've seen it.

Brooks - Scanlon Pine - Echoes: "Even in hard times," says a pep talk publicist, "the resourceful man will find a place for himself." Perhaps on Bergen's other knee.

Detroit News: Like Salmon P. Chase, whose solemn countenance adorns the $10,000 bill, Calvin Coolidge has been elevated to the obscurity of the $5 postage stamp.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

More Blessed

London

A young university student was walking with a professor. As they strolled along they saw a pair of old shoes which they supposed to belong to an elderly workman who had nearly finished his day's task.

The student proposed to the professor that they play a trick on the man by hiding his shoes behind the bushes.

The professor said, "My dear friend, we must never amuse ourselves at the expense of the poor; but you are rich and may give yourself much greater pleasure by means of this poor man. Put a crown in each shoe; and then we will hide ourselves!"

This was done. Through the bushes they saw the poor man's astonishment and wonder when he found the first crown. He looked the money over and over, then put it in his pocket, and started to put on the other shoe. What was his astonishment when he found the other crown! He fell upon his knees, looked up to heaven, and uttered fervent thanksgiving in which he spoke of now being able to buy necessities for his wife and children.

"Are you not better pleased?" said the professor.

"Oh, you have taught me a lesson that I shall never forget," replied the youth. "I feel now the truth of the words which I never before understood, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.'"

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Watchers*

By Le Pelley

SHHH...
NOW LISTEN, TUBBY— ENOUGH IS ENOUGH....
SHHH— I SAW MARMADUKE HEAD THIS WAY AND IT'S A GOOD CHANCE TO FIND OUT WHAT HE'S DOING —
BUT DO WE HAVE TO GO THROUGH ALL THE SWAMPS IN THE COUNTRY ?? CAN'T WE SNEAK ON THE ROAD ?
LOOK — THERE HE IS WORKING !! WAIT TILL HE GOES AND THEN LET'S GO LOOK THINGS OVER !!
PLUNKY— WE'VE BEEN HERE AN HOUR AND HE'S STILL WORKING — AND NOT EVEN A COMFORTABLE PLACE TO SIT DOWN !!
STOP YOUR GROWLING !!!

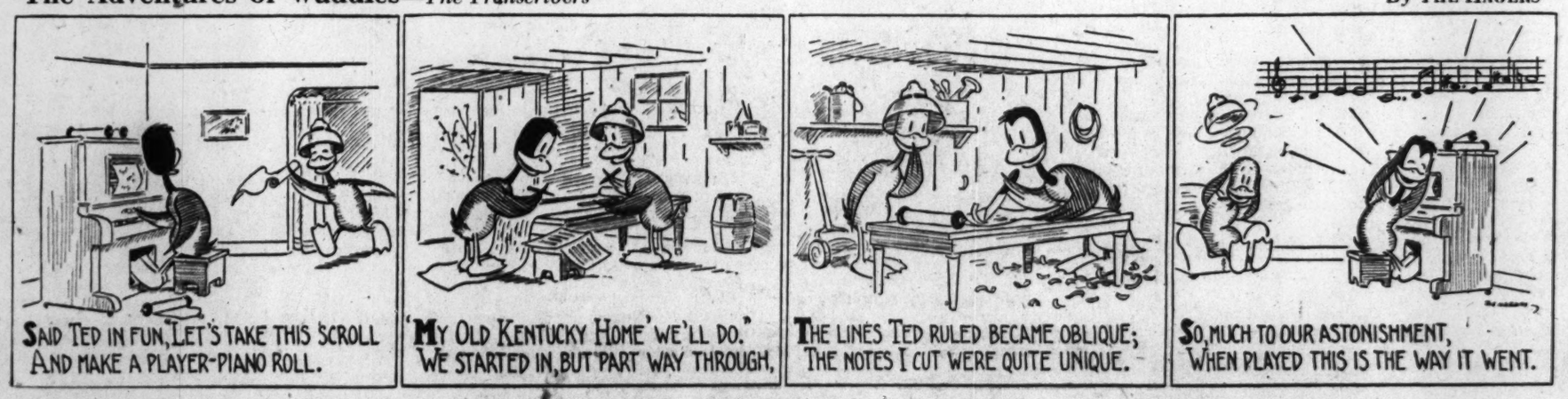
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*How About It, Boss?*

By Carmack

The Boss raked up a big pile of leaves today—
Later I saw him pick something up and throw it on the pile of leaves—
It looked like a bone I had neglected to bury, and after it I went—
Of course the Boss didn't like the way I scattered the leaves.
So I wiggled my apologies and told him I thought he should do the same for throwing my bone around the way he did—

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Transcribers*

By The Hagers


SAID TED IN FUN, LET'S TAKE THIS SCROLL AND MAKE A PLAYER-PIANO ROLL.
"MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME" WE'LL DO." WE STARTED IN, BUT PART WAY THROUGH,
THE LINES TED RULED BECAME OBLIQUE; THE NOTES I CUT WERE QUITE UNIQUE.
SO, MUCH TO OUR ASTONISHMENT, WHEN PLAYED THIS IS THE WAY IT WENT.

Quotation for Today

THE secret of success is constancy to purpose.—Disraeli.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified"

Signing Notices

Question: A bylaw provides that "the clerk . . . shall give notice of all business meetings"; and another states: "A special meeting may be called at any time by the board." How should notices be signed—name of organization by clerk, or board by clerk? The board has a secretary, and in that case should not a communication from the board be signed by that secretary?

Answer: The board calls the meetings. The clerk gives the notice of them. The bylaws indicate that written notice of a meeting would be signed by the clerk. Should the board decide to call a meeting, and so inform the clerk by written communication, that communication would be signed by the secretary of the board; but the notice of the meeting as sent out by the clerk would have the clerk's signature.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Anything can happen under a new process by which milk is converted to wool. Fancy, slipping on one's breakfast and eating one's vest.

Hidden Trees: Oak, ash, elm, chestnut, beech, birch, poplar, willow, lime, sycamore.

Letter Juggling: Swarm, warms.

How Much?: $24 and $14

Fun With Antonyms: Mighty-weak; attentive-heedless; sorrowful-joyous; important-trifling; modern-primitive; shy-brazen; torpid-restless; murky-glistening; melodious grating; obedient-unruly.

What Would We Have Done for a Holiday Fowl?

If the Continental congress had not rejected Benjamin Franklin's resolution, the turkey would have been recognized as the Great Seal of the United States; rather than our present-day seal—the eagle.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Toward Peace

THE world rejoices over a reprieve from war. Gratitude should arm the resolve to build peace on firmer foundations. Happy in the absence of war, who can be satisfied to leave peace at the mercy of military mobs or dictators' desperation? Who can be satisfied if the price be new injustices, new threats, new surrenders to fear or force? Reprieve from war is welcome; genuine peace, a peace above anything the world has yet conceived, is still the goal. Work for such peace is still the need.

Bridges and Faces

NO MORE graceful bridge could have been constructed to take the place of bridges that were being burned in Europe than the four-power conference in which Britain, France, Germany and Italy are meeting at Munich. To such a bridge the four powers can repair with a degree of comfort and dignity that must be most acceptable in all four capitals, but especially in Rome and Berlin.

We say Rome and Berlin partly because the revival of a triple entente enlisting the potential might of Russia with that of Britain and France had enormously increased the risks which Reichsführer Hitler and any ally of his would have to face in a showdown with arms.

But for another reason also the four-power bridge should look particularly inviting to Italian and German leadership: A four-power concert of Europe was launched under Italian auspices in 1933 and has been favored by Germany as a means of excluding Soviet Russia from that concert. A considerable amount of diplomatic history of the last five years concerns the efforts of these two totalitarian states to bring the two great European democracies into a lasting four-power pact at the expense of one of the most notable of all democratic institutions, the League of Nations, and despite the objections of small states in Eastern Europe which feared for their safety under such a plan.

Mr. Chamberlain no doubt is aware of the price in diplomatic prestige which Britain and France are now paying, in addition to the more tangible payment demanded of Czechoslovakia, for a lease on European peace. But saving the world from war appears at the moment to be synonymous with saving faces. And for this purpose the four-power bridge appears to be a diplomatic masterpiece.

Its erection, however, indicates that the problem which supposedly was Sudetenland is swiftly assuming those more impressive proportions which really belong to it. And for this reason Mr. Chamberlain and M. Daladier will have to step cautiously on the new-laid boards. A too-long retreat of the democracies stopped when Britain, France and Russia made clear their intentions to stand against invasion of Czechoslovakia. If that retreat is resumed on the bridge at Munich the courageous stand which persuaded might to be more patient will have been made of only momentary value.

The British and French leaders perhaps are aware of the possibility of the Rome-Berlin axis being used as a crowbar to pry apart that few-days-old entente with Russia which Britain and France evidently have found useful in arresting a precipitous decline into chaos. That Russia is already on the outside as the four powers meet at Munich should be sufficient diplomatic victory to insure Herr Hitler's co-operation in a conference which meets, after all, to consider questions of especial importance to the National Socialist program.

The outlook for Czechoslovakia, be it added, becomes barely palatable to most of the civilized world chiefly because the loosing of mass murder is less palatable. If out of these four-power talks could come not only an orderly method for solving the Sudeten problem, but harbingers of a more orderly Europe, in which in future such questions can be more readily handled through mutual judgment and the consent of all those affected, democratic faces also would be saved.

A New Chance for "Idaho"

EVEN a "bad" dog has his day. But "Idaho," a Brockport, N. Y., dog, was not bad after all, it appears, even though "arrested" and "imprisoned" for two years on a charge of causing a drowning. The pup, then nine months old, was accused of dragging a boy under water while swimming. Perhaps "Idaho" was only playfully celebrating with his boy pal.

Now Supreme Court Justice William F. Love has signed a court order as legal and formal as he would in the case of a human defendant, ending the canine's term of confinement in his owner's dog-house, and decreeing his immediate release. After Justice of the Peace Homer Benedict ordered the dog confined, the Rochester Dog Protective Association intervened, and Justice Love acted on the Association's report that "Idaho" had shown no signs of viciousness during his incarceration. Thus good behavior has its rewards in the animal world, too. A pat for "Idaho" on his new chance in life.

A Voice Across the Sea

SOLUTION of European affairs rightly rests with the European nations immediately affected. Yet it may well be that in the current crisis the two appeals in behalf of peace by President Roosevelt have had an important part in averting war. The President has gone as far as American public opinion today would follow him, for the temper of sentiment is clearly against involvements. But the very urgency of the appeal to continue negotiations instead of unleashing armies helped make it easier for Chancellor Hitler to request a four-power conference when he saw Britain and France were adamant in the face of his ultimatum that would expire Saturday.

The two notes sent by President Roosevelt have been drawn with great skill and judicious restraint which reflects credit on the State Department under Secretary Hull. They have succeeded in voicing the strong desire of the American people that peace be maintained without permitting the United States to be drawn into the controversy as participant or partisan. They have recognized a responsibility which Americans, after all, cannot escape —the responsibility of being "part of a world of neighbors."

Mediation in Many Spheres

CONCILIATION and arbitration have fields as wide as the world itself. This was illustrated, consciously or unconsciously, in the dinner of the American Arbitration Association attended by 1,200 leaders of business, industry and labor in New York Tuesday night and in the speech of Edward F. McGrady, noted labor conciliator, to the group.

Mr. McGrady's remarks in urging use of voluntary arbitration machinery would apply equally to composing a personal difference between individuals, a misunderstanding between businessmen, a dispute between employers and employees, a quarrel between factions within a country, or a threatened war among nations. He said:

> The use of force will never prevail over justice. Force has never conclusively and finally settled any issue between men. . . .
>
> I firmly believe that there is a solution for all human problems. The problems of industry and labor are essentially human and can therefore be solved. Patience, reason and complete co-operation is the answer. . . .
>
> Conciliation, mediation and voluntary arbitration are the marks of civilization.

India and Britain

THE offers recently announced by the Maharajah of Bikaner and other leading rulers of India's Princely States to place the whole of their resources at the disposal of Britain in the event of war over Czechoslovakia, are a reminder that old traditions of personal loyalty to a suzerain power are still alive in the Orient.

The Indian Princely States comprise 39 per cent of the area and 23 per cent of the population of the whole sub-continent of India. Their 80,000,000 inhabitants have not up to the present had much voice in their own affairs. It is proposed to give them more when the federal portion of the Constitution, now in course of introduction for the country as a whole, comes into operation. Just now this development is held up largely on account of the fears of Indian nationalists in British-ruled provinces, of being out-voted in the central legislature by delegates representing princes rather than people.

Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, former President of the Indian National Congress, disagrees with the Princes as to what India will do in the event of war. "The people of India," Mr. Nehru wrote recently to a Manchester newspaper, "have no intention of submitting to any foreign decision on war. They only can decide, and certainly they will not accept the dictation of the British Government which they distrust utterly."

India's attitude in such a case, however, is very unlikely to be decided either by the personal opinions of the Princes or by the views of individual political leaders. What may be expected to determine it depends upon the prosaic question of where the interests of the people can be shown to lie.

In the last war the whole of the resources of India—alike in manhood and materials—were unhesitatingly thrown upon the side of Britain. Whether the same will occur if similar unhappy circumstances should again arise, may be safely left to depend upon the views which Indians generally then take of the relative merits of such methods as those they have themselves experienced at British hands, in comparison with what they find have been used by such competitors for world power as, say Italy in Ethiopia and Spain, and Japan in China.

The Indian is a realist and he can be trusted to know and to help those who are his friends.

Recapitulation—USSR

Book News of the Day

WHEN André Gide published "Return from the U. S. S. R.," he was bitterly assailed by friends of the Stalin régime. Among their complaints was this, that he had been misled, that there was not evidence to sustain the charges he made against the Soviet Government. Now he submits evidence, in AFTERTHOUGHTS ON THE U. S. S. R. (New York: Dial. $1.50). He also adds some more conclusions. On the whole, the picture he draws is darker than the former one.

M. Gide goes to Pravda and Izvestia for figures on the partial failure in industrial production, inferior quality of much of the product, and the housing shortage. He protests against the attitude of those who see in what he said "nothing but the demands and claims of a man of letters. It was of more than that that I was thinking when I spoke of intellectual liberty. Science, too, compromising itself by complaisant submission. Such and such a well-known man of science is obliged to repudiate the theory he was professing because it was not sufficiently orthodox . . . Eisenstein's work is stopped. He is obliged to acknowledge his errors, confess that he was mistaken, and that the new film he has been working at for the last two years, and on which two million roubles have already been spent, does not fulfill doctrinal requirements, so that it has been rightly banned."

* * *

M. Gide reiterates his charges of dictatorial methods, of party domination, of glorification of spies, of the growth of the bureaucracy: "The Soviet worker is tied to his factory . . . If he does not belong to the Party, the comrades who do pass over his head . . . To think for oneself is forthwith to become a 'counter-revolutionary'—ripe for Siberia . . . Spying is one of the civic virtues. One is brought up to it from the earliest age and the child who 'tells tales' is complimented." M. Gide concludes that it is not surprising that "at the last Christmas services the churches were overflowing."

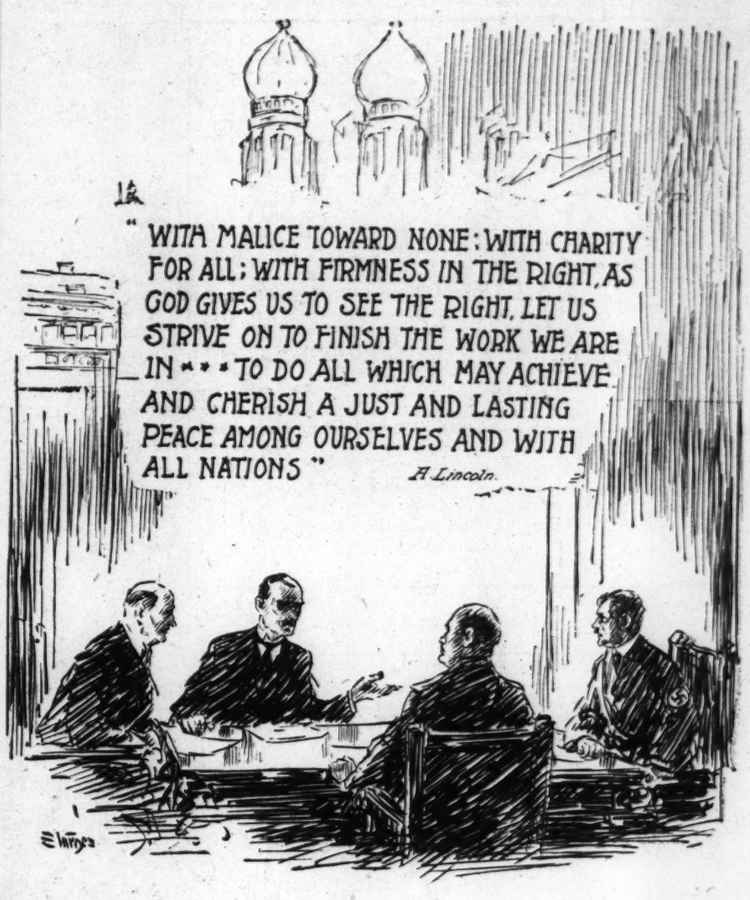
* * *

Tables of wages and of pensions are quoted. M. Gide deduces from them that "the average wage has not risen as much as the general cost of living, and on the other hand the rouble's purchasing power is diminishing . . . So this paradoxical state of things arises—wages of five roubles a day or even less reduce the great majority of workers to almost the extreme limit of poverty, in order to allow a few privileged persons still more enormous salaries."

There is little consolation in M. Gide's conclusions for those who had hoped for great things from Soviet Russia. "The U. S. S. R. is not what we had hoped it would be, what it promised to be, what it still strives to appear," he says. "It has betrayed all our hopes. If we cannot resign ourselves to losing them altogether, we must place them elsewhere."

S. L.

Counsel for Council


"WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE; WITH CHARITY FOR ALL; WITH FIRMNESS IN THE RIGHT, AS GOD GIVES US TO SEE THE RIGHT, LET US STRIVE ON TO FINISH THE WORK WE ARE IN . . . TO DO ALL WHICH MAY ACHIEVE AND CHERISH A JUST AND LASTING PEACE AMONG OURSELVES AND WITH ALL NATIONS"
A. Lincoln.

On Being Remembered

I WALKED into one of the big tourist offices in Singapore one warm afternoon during the "siesta" period. It was dim and cool here, what with the big fans whirling overhead, the drawn shutters and the bit of breeze from the Straits.

A native clerk or two dozed at the desks and a single white man clad in tropical duck was discovered at the back of the huge, high-ceilinged room. One of the Eurasian clerks said something and the European glanced up. He stared a moment, then leaped to his feet and hastened forward with hand outstretched.

"Well, well, if it isn't our old globe-trotting friend! Where was it we met last, now? Athens, or Manila, or maybe it was—"

"Er—it must have been Manila," I said lamely, meeting his hospitable clasp. As a matter of fact, try as I would, I couldn't remember him. But I carefully concealed my perplexity as I followed him to his desk, submitting casually that I was glad to meet an old friend because the current mail had brought me a number of newspaper checks that sometimes there was difficulty in cashing in foreign countries. And so—

"Nothing easier," he assured me jovially. "Have it in Straits dollars or sterling? Boy! You catchum two-piecee number one lemon squash.

"Well, Greene, where've you come from this time and where're you headed for?" I said I had come from here and there and was thinking of going over to Java.

"Right! Fix you up in no time." He rang for one of the Eurasian clerks who appeared coincidently with the long cool lemon squashes. "Here you are. Dutch K. P. M. boat day after tomorrow. Nothing better. S'pose you'll be at Raffles' till then. What about dinner tonight out at my place on the beach?"

One of the wanderer's satisfactions is this thing of being remembered. He reaches a town, maybe some far-placed Oriental port, drops around to pay his respects to his Consul and is greeted with, "Why, hello, where've you been since we had lunch together in Florence?" Immediately any suggestion of loneliness vanishes and he feels himself at home.

Not long ago I visited a little hotel on the shores of Lake Constance, a place noted for its fish dinners where I used often to go while living in St. Gallen, Switzerland. Some years had passed since I had seen the lakeside inn. But there was the proprietor, something expanded as to girth indeed, but otherwise quite the same. And said he, very casually, "Ah, Herr Greene, come down for another fish?" As if I had been there only last week.

I like that very casualness about meetings after intervals of years, that airy disposing of the passage of time, of the turn and change of circumstance and the evidences of the fleeting years. And I like not to be greeted with a "Well, I never expected to see you again! What are you doing so far from home?"

Home? Why, that is where you are most content, where you can be of most use, perhaps where you are best remembered. "The world is my country and humanity my people!" nobly declared William Lloyd Garrison. Or, as the Arab proverb says, "What matter where a man is born? Of greater moment is it where he may to best advantage live."

The wanderer whether out of restlessness or in pursuit of his calling is apt to lose the sense of any definite and binding tie to one particular place. Instead he is conscious of more or less slender attachments to a score. "If you were going to settle permanently where would it be?" is a question I have been asked a thousand times. Impossible to answer more specifically than, "I might prefer here, there or somewhere else, the South Seas, perhaps Sicily, maybe Cyprus or Bali, possibly New Zealand."

For, you see, there are friends in all of them and they will greet you as casually as though you had left only yesterday, be it in Tahiti, in Stratford, in Shanghai or in Auckland. You will be remembered, and that is one of life's satisfactions. Because where you are remembered there is something of home.

And so I think that the man upon whom loneliness weighs is himself mostly at fault. If his life has a real objective no wall of depression can ever erect itself between him and the world of activity and endeavor. And if he feels that nowhere on earth there awaits him a welcoming smile or an outstretched hand, why that must be his own fault.

But if you have wandered up and down this world and traversed its highways and byways as a friend to man you will always be remembered by somebody, whatever port you make. And so loneliness shall never sit heavy upon your heart.

MARC T. GREENE

North . . South . . East . . West

Deferred Decisions

By Frank L. Perrin

EXPERIENCE, after all, teaches its lessons of inestimable value. One of these, in the language of a time honored proverb, is when disturbed, in haste, or angry, to count ten. If greatly upset mentally, or otherwise overwrought, count a hundred. Many thoughtful persons will testify that they have never regretted these imposed delays. Others will agree that they have gained much by avoiding mistakes which would have resulted from precipitate or impulsive action.

Whatever may be the deliberate action of the national leaders in those countries which face the possibility of war, it would seem that much has been gained by the serious and deliberate endeavors of those who have sought a way to preserve the peace. In those countries whose immediate destiny is not involved, and where a call to war would not immediately follow the outbreak of hostilities, a backlog of peaceful thinking has been built up. Neutral nations, if indeed there are such in actuality, have come to a clear realization that no war of conquest or revenge is ever justified. Morally, if not technically, the aggressor has been named before the fact. Next year, or twenty years hence, there will be no divided opinion as to so-called war guilt, or the responsibility, if an even greater tragedy than that which followed the fateful year 1914 is to be enacted in Europe.

It may be that the virtually unanimous verdict thus reached in advance of actual hostilities, if they occur, will not serve to cool the ardor or stifle the pride of an ambitious war lord. But it is hardly possible that it can fail to be convincing that in the years to come a breach which had been all but healed will be reopened and widened, and that whatever territorial or racial victory is achieved will, for decades and even generations, be counted as a burdensome liability. What has been said and reiterated by the British Premier and the American President has arrayed the thought of peace-loving peoples everywhere against the specious plea of war's necessity or war's justification. This has been definitely accomplished since Mr. Chamberlain's first hurried flight into Germany.

But if to the people of those countries in which the contemplation of war seems vague and more or less inconsequential little thought is taken as to ways and means of carrying on in the conduct of home affairs or the solution of recurring problems, no need for deliberation is realized, a word of counsel may not be amiss. We are, perhaps, too much inclined to quick and hasty judgments. We condemn impulsively, just as we commend and applaud carelessly. We convict on suspicion and acquit on circumstantial and unsupported testimony. In our calmer moments we may regret whatever hasty decision is reached.

Applying this lesson learned from experience to the practical affairs of the moment, we may seek to recapture, at the next opportunity, what we feel we have lost or surrendered by inaction or hasty or impulsive action. A need exists, and is realized, in some of the states and cities, of reversing, in November, the results of recent primary elections. It seems reasonable, and altogether just, to regard the verdicts rendered by voters in primary elections as no more conclusive, for instance, than the findings of a commiting magistrate who, in weighing the testimony offered, finds it sufficient to commit a suspect accused of a major offense of which the magistrate can neither acquit nor convict the one so charged.

More convincingly, and perhaps somewhat more to the point, the recent declaration of a mistrial in the Hines case in New York City might be cited. There the stage had been set for a conviction, and a conviction was thought to be indicated. But before final action was possible came the somewhat surprising pronouncement by the presiding Justice that a prejudicial error had been committed which, in the opinion of the Court, might induce a decision which would not stand the final test.

There was interposed, in the crisis, nothing more than an enforced delay which, in the end may justify, even in public opinion, the wisdom of sound deliberation and unhurried procedure. Nothing is ever lost by delays dictated by good conscience and sound judgment.

The Wide Horizon

Invitation to Munich

By Carlyle W. Morgan

FROM the British point of view it must be a coincidence of extreme interest that the conference at which British representatives—including the Prime Minister himself—will work for a peaceful satisfaction of German claims to new territory in Europe is taking place at Munich. For it was in his Munich days that Reichsführer Hitler began his self-education in the problems of German-British relations, discovering what he subsequently wrote down as the "stupidity" of Imperial German leadership, i. e., the failure to discern that "Germany's only hope of carrying out a sound territorial policy lay in acquiring fresh lands in Europe itself" (instead of attempting to do so "in such places as the Cameroons").

It was in Munich that Herr Hitler found himself reflecting that for the successful pursuit of this "sound territorial policy" England was Germany's only possible ally in Europe. As he put it later in "My Battle": "England was the only power which could protect our rear, supposing we started a new Germanic invasion."

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At this moment Britain's opportunity to be useful to Herr Hitler in this way can have little appeal, since those broader issues for which Mr. Chamberlain has stated he could overcome his abhorrence of war are pretty tightly tangled up in the expansionism of totalitarian Germany; today the question is not whether an autocratic Habsburg or Romanoff dynasty shall lose land to a monarchical Germany but whether the sway of totalitarianism shall be permitted to extend itself over areas where democracy has already gained a foothold.

But as they weigh the outlook for peace-with-some-remnant-of-honor, British champions of freedom may read with better feeling Herr Hitler's further reflection from earlier Munich days, that "No sacrifice would have been too great in order to gain England's affection."

For Herr Hitler there probably is no coincidence in the fact that the greatest test of his international policy yet to be witnessed will occur in Munich. For the Reichskanzler himself chose the city. Many people no doubt hoped that if a conference was to be held, the meeting would take place on neutral ground as President Roosevelt suggested. But probably nowhere else, unless in his Bavarian retreat where he has earned the title of the "Man on the Mountain," would Herr Hitler have felt so much in command of himself. In an autobiographical moment he was writing of Munich: "A German town! . . . The dialect was nearly the same as my own. . . . In a thousand ways it was or became dear to me. I belong to that town more than to any spot in the world, and this is due to the fact that it is inseparably bound up with my own development."

* * *

In the course of that development Herr Hitler uncovered for himself some facts which he may have reviewed before calling the conference at Munich. One was that German propaganda in pre-World War days had produced an exaggerated conception in German minds of the decadence of the people who made up the British democracy. (In totalitarian states today the scope of this propaganda has been widened to include all democracies.)

Another discovery was, to use Herr Hitler's own label for it, "the Englishman's psychological superiority in realization of a national ideal better than the reasons he put forward for fighting." And Herr Hitler goes on to explain that while Germany fought for bread, England fought for freedom—"not her own, but that of the little nations." While Herr Hitler appears not to have much faith in this British claim to idealism, since he puts the word freedom in quotation marks, he still did realize in those other Munich days that it was possible for Germans to mistake the impelling motives which will make men fight, even if they belong to the democracies, and which lately have expressed themselves clearly enough through the instrument of democratic free speech to have reached the ears of statesmen and encouraged them in the last few days in a sterner stand on behalf of "little nations."

* * *

It is quite believable of any people schooled on conscription that, as Herr Hitler says of pre-war Germany, "We had not the slightest conception of the nature of the forces which could lead men to their death of their own free will and volition." Possibly Munich always reminds Herr Hitler of the first time he turned these questions over in his mind. Certainly he has not forgotten his Munich thesis that "the question for the future of the German nation is that of the destruction of Marxism," for Russia is not invited.

If the rest of his Munich discoveries still are treasured by him, and there is no reason to suppose they are not, Herr Hitler knows something of the character of the man and of the character of the people behind the man he has invited over from London. The world would be glad to see Herr Hitler win, for the city he loves so well, history's accolade as a city of peace. That victory will require the best of the German leader's understanding of the British position and of "the nature of the forces" with which peoples whose will is still free will oppose violence.